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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1872. NO. 212.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London Press on the Indirect Claims.

LONDON, May 14.—The journals this morning devote much space in their editorial columns to the remarks upon the explanations regarding the indirect claims and the position of the English Government, made in the House of Lords last night by Granville and in the Commons by Gladstone. The journals approve of the negotiations now proceeding, but doubt the concurrence in them by the United States Senate.

A report that the United States Senate has rejected the proposed additional article to the treaty of Washington, relative to indirect claims, is current in this city, and it has a depressing effect upon the market for American securities.

Concentration Against Carlists.

MADRID, May 14.—Fifteen thousand government troops are now concentrated in the Department of Biscay. Opposed to them are seven thousand Carlists, who adopt a Fabian policy. Urgarte, Elio and Rada, with several other Carlist leaders who escaped into France, have been arrested and interned by the French authorities.

Earthquakes in Iceland.

COPENHAGEN, May 14.—A schooner arrived here to-day from Iceland reports a series of violent earthquake shocks at Hasvick on the 16th, 17th and 18th of April. Twenty houses were destroyed and several persons injured, but no lives lost.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, May 14.—Her Majesty, Empress Augusta, of Germany, who has been visiting Queen Victoria for the passed two weeks, sailed to-day, and has returned to Berlin.

Parliament has adjourned for the usual Whitsuntide holiday.

The House of Lords will reassemble on the 31st inst., and the House of Commons on the 27th inst.

PARIS, May 14.—Subscriptions to the amount of 300,000 francs have been raised here for the sufferers by the eruption of Vesuvius.

The *Gazette Nationale* says three more departments will soon be evacuated by Germany.

Marshal Bazaine was placed under arrest this morning. His trial before the special court martial will begin in a few days.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The steamer Spain, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 14, 5-2, p.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account, 93⅛. American securities flat; 5-20s of '62, 89¾; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 87½.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90-¾.

PARIS, May 14.—Rentes 5f francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 11d. California white wheat 12s 10dal5s; red spring 11s 8dal2s; red winter 12s 6d.

METHODISM.

Proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E Church, in Session in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 14.—In the Methodist General Conference this morning, there was an excited discussion on a motion to alter the rules of trials on appeals so as to make the words, "a bishop shall preside" read, "a bishop or an officer appointed by the bishop." Dr. Merrill, of Cincinnati, strongly opposed the motion, and said there seemed to be a growing desire to circumscribe the episcopate. The motion was tabled. A memorial, signed by A. Cramm and others, of Genesee county, was presented, asking the Conference to take such action as to induce ministers of the church to withdraw from the unholy and unchristian idolatrous society of Free Masons. Decisive laughter was provoked by various assertions in the document, and a motion to table it was lost, so that under the rule it went to the Committee on the State of the Church. A letter was read from Bishop Janes announcing his recovery. Bishop Richardson and other fraternal delegates from the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church were presented. A resolution was passed authorizing a special committee to call on agents for the Book Concern for all information desired. Dr. Weld, delegate from Canada, addressed the Conference, saying that the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church would prefer a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States rather than with other Methodist bodies in Canada, but desired their present relations with England. He said the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada is growing more and more favorable to the independence of the church and State, and for the non-interference of Europe with this continent, and was politically and religiously growing like the interference of England. (Applause.) The addresses of Dr. Weld, and his colleague, Dr. Benson, were on motion of Dr. Haven referred to a committee of nine. Adjourned.

CARD FROM GREELEY.

He Withdraws From the Editorship of the Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The *Tribune* of to-morrow will contain the following:

"*A Card.*—The *Tribune* has ceased to be a party organ, but the unexpected nomination of its editor at Cincinnati seems to involve it in new embarrassment. All must be aware that the position of a journalist, who is at the same time a candidate, is at least delicate and difficult; that he is fettered in action and restrained in criticism by the knowledge that whatever he may say or do is closely scanned by opponents eager to find in it what may be interpreted as to annoy or perplex those who are supporting him as a candidate, and to doom his shackled condition will not permit him to be seriously heard. The undersigned, therefore, withdraws absolutely from the conduct of the *Tribune*, and will henceforth, until further notice, exercise no control or supervision over its columns.

"HORACE GREELEY."

The editorial management of the *Tribune* of course falls on Whitelaw Reid, Esq.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1872.

NEWS BOILINGS.

There will be a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow to give expression to views relative to the additional article of the treaty of Washington.

The Liberal Republican State Committee to-day adopted measures for organization in all the counties on a uniform plan and appointed an Executive Committee.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have completed arrangements for a perpetual lease of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.

The striking carpenters received great ovations to-day, including all the men from the shops in Gansvoort street, where an attack was made yesterday. The bosses refuse a reply to the men until after to-morrow at 1 o'clock meeting. The bricklayers will strike on Monday unless allowed four dollars a day for eight hours' work.

The Broad street office of Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin has been closed, it is reported, by the Sheriff.

The jury was unable to agree in the case of Jane Freloff, who asks $100,000 damages against the Hudson River Railroad for loss of limbs. Six award $75,000, three $25,000 and one $1,000. They were discharged.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature have recommended the removal of Judge McCunn.

The Society of the Army of Tennessee met at Madison, Wisconsin, July 3d.

Lieut. L. Spencer, of Oil City, Pa., shot himself dead at the Merchants' Hotel, New York, yesterday night.

Nine fires in the Shawangunk mountains, New York, have burned over a space of two miles in width, destroying a vast quantity of wood and timber. The whole country is said to be a cinder, and the ground so parched that rain delays much longer the consequences to the fruit, grain, and health will be serious.

The New York Legislature has adjourned sine die.

The funeral of T. Buchanan Read took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, James E. Caldwell, of Chestnutown, Philadelphia, and was attended by a large concourse of friends, including personally noted in literature and art.

Arrests of citizens under the enforcement act are daily reported in Fairfield, O'Connor and other counties in South Carolina.

Hon. Alfred Higgs, a well-known Charlestonian and conspicuous Unionist in the days of nullification and secession, died yesterday of typhoid fever, in his eighty-fourth year. He was Master of Charleston from the time of President Jackson until 1865.

The Lexington races, yesterday, in the mile and a quarter dash, it is said the horse Lodi made the best time on record, accomplishing the distance in 2:06¾.

The seating of Giddings in Congress gives great satisfaction to the Texans, and meetings are being held and minute guns fired in portions of the State in honor of the event.

The third annual State fair of Texas, now in progress at Houston, is largely attended, and much interest is manifested in it by people from all sections of the State.

The eighth annual session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio convened in this city yesterday.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1872.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill to amend the enforcement act came up as unfinished business. The pending question was on Mr. Trumbull's amendment adding the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment, because if adopted it would probably kill the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS warned the friends of the enforcement bill that if they should vote to amend it by adding the amnesty bill, the friends of amnesty would probably attempt then to strike out the original bill and keep the amnesty bill.

After some discussion Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the pending amendment by adding the supplemental Civil Rights bill. [Laughter.] Mr. TRUMBULL said he would vote against the amendment himself, but he offered it for the purpose of discovering who were its real friends and who were merely using it as a means of defeating amnesty.

Mr. SUMNER said he too would vote against the amendment, because it was moved with evil intent.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was against all amendments and in favor of the enforcement bill.

Mr. MORTON said he had shown by his votes from time to time that he was a friend of the civil rights bill, but when, as now, it was moved by one of its enemies, and for the purpose avowed, he would vote against it.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 50.

Mr. ALCORN protested against tacking the amnesty bill on to any other bill.

The motion to add the amnesty bill was rejected—yeas 22, nays 23.

Mr. SUMNER then offered the civil rights bill as an amendment.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to strike out all relating to schools, benevolent societies and cemeteries.

After debate Mr. HAMLIN and Mr. SHERMAN appealed to Mr. Sumner to withdraw the amendment, and he withdrew it.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or more the supervisors of election provided for in the bill shall receive compensation. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY moved an amendment reducing the fees of supervisors and deputy marshals fifty per cent. Lost.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President, recommending legislation for the protection of immigrants; also, a message transmitting the correspondence in relation to the persecution of Jews in Roumania.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment to the enforcement bill, providing that appointments of supervisors and deputy marshals under the act shall be made only in writing, and on the written recommendation of not less than two voters of the precinct. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that no supervisor or deputy marshal appointed under the act shall have authority to call out troops or militia. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that no person shall be appointed supervisor who is not a qualified voter in the district or precinct for which he is appointed, or deputy marshal who is not a qualified voter where he resides. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 36 to 17.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Senate then took up the bill to extend the time until May 1st, 1873, the time within which the President may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The bill was laid aside and the Senate took up the report of the committee of conference on the deficiency bill. The question of concurring in the report was discussed until half-past four, when the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session having been assigned for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce, the following were passed: To authorize the Secretary of War to accept the peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite Erie, Pa. For the better preservation of harbors, havens and channels of navigable rivers and other navigable waters in the United States; authorizing the city of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara river and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water; authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Mount Vernon, Indiana. The bill to amend the act to provide for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or part by steam was considered in Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, but not passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate amendments to the Naval appropriation bill were disposed of, and a conference committee ordered on disagreeing votes.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff and tax bill. The first hour of the session of the Committee was wasted in voting on a whole sheaf of amendments offered in succession by Mr. BEATTY in regard to duty on wool, on each of which a division was called for, affirmative votes being generally confined to those of Beatty and his colleague, Mr. Bingham.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. Beatty to state on what conditions he would be willing to let the public business proceed, but Mr. Farnsworth objected to debate.

The discussion on the second section having been ceased by order of the House, on motion of Mr. BUCKLEY, the item of iron and iron manufactures was amended by striking out the words "excepting cotton machinery."

Mr. BROOKS moved a proviso that no article in the section shall pay a higher duty than sixty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected—60 to 85.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike the following item out of the second section: "On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of metals." Rejected—52 to 72.

Mr. DAWES moved to include in the second section all sized printing paper, so as to reduce its present rate of duty by ten per cent.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to strike out the word "sized." Agreed to—76 to 60, and Mr. Dawes's amendment as thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to include within the second section all lumber and manufactures of lumber.

Mr. BROOKS objected to taking lumber out of its place in the bill, where the duty is reduced fifty per cent., and putting it where it is to be reduced only ten per cent., but the objection was overruled. Another objection made and overruled was that when the House had closed debate on the second section it had not been contemplated that different items would be transposed from other portions of the bill, and that there should be no opportunity to discuss them.

After the amendment had been modified in various particulars, Mr. Dawes withdrew it.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to include in the second section all steel and all manufactures of steel. Agreed to—96 to 64.

Mr. DAWES moved to add to the item of all metals and manufactures of metals the words "excepting watches, jewelry and other articles of ornament," so as not to include them in the reduction. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to add to the second section that all wire rope and wire strand made of iron wire shall bear the same rate of duty now levied on iron wire. Agreed to.

Mr. COX moved to exempt from duty all wire rope used in mining and rigging for ships. Rejected.

After a long and ineffectual effort to agree on a substitute for the second section, the committee rose, without having disposed of the section, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for business of the Judiciary Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER announced a message from the President, calling the attention of Congress to the hardships and privations endured by immigrants. After the reading of the message Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said that so far as the message referred to the treatment of emigrants in New York, the President must have been sadly misinformed. He deeply regretted that a document should go forth from the chief magistrate which was calculated to discourage rather than promote immigration. The exhibition of such a lugubrious picture was certainly calculated to discourage immigration.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that the President had not perhaps the benefit of the instruction and information which Mr. Brooks had, but it was undoubtedly the President's duty to bring to the attention of Congress such information as he had; and instead of discouraging immigration it would only notify all the world that persons coming to these shores would be taken notice of by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and that complaints of their ill-treatment would be attended to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he was very glad the President had directed attention, both at home and abroad, to the fact that hereafter immigrants would be the wards of the nation, and would be taken care of by the nation, instead of being left to be the victims of any wrongdoing on the part of individual States.

The message with accompanying documents was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Railroads and the National Republican Convention.

The principal railroad lines in the country have made arrangements for the issue of round-trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to Philadelphia, for the accommodation of persons desirous of attending the National Republican Convention, which meets in that city on the 5th of June. Among the companies embraced are the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; the Pennsylvania Central; Northern Central; Northern Pennsylvania; Baltimore and Ohio; Erie; Philadelphia and Reading; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroads. It will be seen that this list includes all the main roads in this State. Similar reductions are made on all the principal lines west. Tickets will be placed on sale May 25th, and will be withdrawn from sale June 5th. They will be good for passage to Philadelphia up to date of Convention, and for return passage up to June 15th. Delegates and other persons intending to be present at the Convention should observe these directions, and make their arrangements accordingly. Round-trip rates from Pittsburgh are $10 65; from Chicago, $24 50; Cincinnati, $20 00; Cleveland, $15 00; Columbus, $17 00; Indianapolis, $22 50; Louisville, $24 00; St. Louis, $30 00, and from other points correspondingly. The Pennsylvania route will doubtless be the popular one for the majority of the Western delegates to the Convention.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY.

Considerable Opposition Developed.

The German Press and the Cincinnati Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1872.

The Supplemental Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations considered the late Alabama correspondence at a session to-day, and will resume it to-morrow. The indications are that considerable opposition will be manifested to the form of the proposed supplemental treaty, and so indefinite are the ideas of the strength of the measure that several Administration Senators decline to express an opinion as to its fate.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

The result of the day's work on the tariff has been the additions of sized printing paper and steel and its manufactures to the list of articles on which the ten per cent. reduction applies. The pending question at adjournment was on Mr. Dawes's amendment adding lumber and iron wire to the articles named above and substituting the whole for the present section of the bill.

The German Press and the Coalition.

Of one hundred and forty-two German newspapers in the country but six thus far have declared for Greeley, and only four of those are daily, namely, one in Cleveland, one in Chicago, one in St. Louis and one in New Orleans. Of the whole number about fifty are daily.

Refunding Cotton Tax.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to postpone the bill for refunding the cotton tax till December. The majority of the committee, however, are said to be in favor of the bill, but do not believe they can secure time for its consideration at the present session.

San Juan Boundary.

The State Department has received no information in regard to the character of the decision likely to be rendered in the San Juan boundary question.

The Rank Question.

The bill relating to the restoration of rank to certain Quartermasters, which the House laid on the table a few days since, has been taken up again by the Military Committee, and will soon be reported for action. The bill proposed, with amendments, contemplated the restoration of rank and back pay from 1866, and promotion to first vacancies over the heads of those now holding the same rank, by selection or appointment, under the law of 1866.

Currency Legislation.

The Banking and Currency Committee have agreed to report Merriam's bill withdrawing the three per cents. and issuing greenbacks instead. The bill, if passed, will retire thirteen millions. The committee also decided to report adversely on Fernando Wood's bill providing a plan for preventing the lock-up of currency.

The Postal Telegraph Bill

will come up in the Senate in a few days, and it is expected that a majority of that body are in favor of passing it. The bill the House committee has agreed upon is in the main features the same as the Senate. A company is incorporated and given authority to buy or establish lines along all the post routes, and the Postmaster General is authorized to contract with the company at specified rates.

The Lost Buell Records.

General Lew Wallace has arrived to testify regarding the Buell records. He was President of the Buell court. The Military Committee is now pushing the investigation industriously.

Agricultural Census.

The advance sheets of the agricultural census volume appeared to-day. It is pronounced the finest specimen of rule and column work ever executed by the Government printer in this office. Its arrangement is one of the new features of this census, to which the officers in charge have devoted great attention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1872.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND AMNESTY.

Senator Sumner has been asked many times this session, to allow his Civil Rights bill to be taken up and passed in the Senate, so that it may be out of the way of the Amnesty bill. This he refuses do, because he says that if his bill is passed and sent to the House it will be likely to lie upon the table there to the end of the session, while the Amnesty bill will become a law. He does not mean that general amnesty shall be granted, if he can help it, until what he calls "Civil Rights" are secure. If the House will pass the civil rights bill, and send it to the Senate, he will then allow it to be taken up separately and passed.

POOR EMIGRANTS ON SHIPBOARD—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

"In my message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, allusion was made to the hardships and privations inflicted on poor emigrants on shipboard and upon arrival on our shores, and suggestion was made looking national legislation for the purpose of effecting a radical cure of the evil. Promise was made that a special message upon the subject would be presented during the present session, should information be received which would warrant it. I now transmit to the House of Congress a report which has been officially received since that time bearing on the subject, and recommend that such legislation be had as will secure, first, such room and accommodation for the emigrant as is necessary for the health and comfort and such privacy as will not compel emigrants to be unwilling witnesses to so much vice and misery; and, second, legislation to protect them on their arrival at our seaports from the knaves who are ever ready to despoil them of the little they may have on landing. Such legislation will be in the interest of humanity, and seems to be fully justifiable. An immigrant is not a citizen of any State or Territory on his arrival, but comes here to become a citizen of the great Republic, free to change his residence at will, to enjoy the blessing of a protecting government where all are equal before the law, and to add national wealth by his industry. On his arrival here he does not know States or corporations, but confides implicitly in the protecting arm of the country of which he has heard so much before leaving his native land. It is a source of serious disappointment and discouragement to those who start with means more than sufficient to support them comfortably until they can choose a residence and begin employment for comfortable support, to find themselves subject to ill treatment and every discomfort on their passage here and at the end of their journey seized on by professed friends, claiming the legal right to take charge of them for their protection, who do not release them until all their resources are exhausted, when they are abandoned in a strange land, surrounded by strangers, without employment and ignorant of the means of securing it. Under the present system this is the fate of thousands annually; the exposures on shipboard and the treatment on landing driving thousands to lives of vice and shame who, with proper, humane treatment, might become useful and respectable members of society. I do not advise national legislation in affairs that should be regulated by States, but I see no subject more national in its character than provision for the safety and welfare of thousands who leave foreign lands to become citizens of this republic. When their residence is chosen they may then look to the laws of their locality for protection and guidance. The mass of immigrants arriving on our shores, coming as they do on vessels under foreign flags, make treaties with nations furnishing these immigrants necessary for their complete protection. For more than two years efforts have been made on our part to secure such treaties, and there is now reasonable ground to hope for success."

"U. S. GRANT."

PERSECUTION OF ISRAELITES.

In response to the Senate resolution of the 28th of March, the President to-day transmitted to the Senate the official correspondence in regard to the persecution and oppression of Israelites in Roumania. Mr. Peixotto, American Consul at Bucharest, in a letter addressed to Secretary Fish, under date of 6th October, 1871, says: "The action of our Government concerning the persecution of the Jews has realized thus far the moral influence it was hoped my appointment and acceptance of the position would exercise. While it has been impossible to restrain the prejudices fostered by designing men mostly for political ends, and in many instances for purposes of robbery, every attempt at open violence has been promptly quelled and effective measures taken to prevent outrages." In a letter dated February 6, 1872, the Consul writes that accounts had reached Bucharest of deplorable scenes of recent occurrence in several towns of Roumanian Roumania, and especially at Ismael, Vilcova and Cahul, where the population had rushed on the Israelites, devastated their homes and shed their blood. Hundreds had fled across the Danube for refuge in Turkey. Under date of April 19, 1872, Mr. Peixotto writes again, stating that all foreign residents at Bucharest, except Russian, had signed an address to the Government of Prince Charles, saying they had learned with profound regret that after having condemned several Israelites to severe penalties, the prosecution of whom was abandoned by the public ministry after the arrest of Assizes of Buzio had acquitted all individuals who were charged with committing the gravest excesses and crimes against the Jewish population of Vilcova. The address continues: "We see in this double verdict an indication of the dangers to which the Israelites are exposed in Roumania, the imminence of which at the approach of Eastern holidays justified the steps recently taken by the United States simultaneously with the government of this Prince. The governments of the undersigned will judge whether the impunity which has been enjoyed by the assailants of Jews is not of a nature to encourage repetition of scenes of violence quite unworthy of a civilized country, which as such ought to insure freedom and security to all religious denominations."

Secretary Fish, under date of 13th of May, '72, in acknowledgment of the receipt of Mr. Peixotto's dispatch of 19th of April, '72, accompanied by a copy of the remonstrance above referred to, says: "The department approves your taking part in the remonstrance. Whatever caution and reserve may usually characterize the policy of this government in such matters may be regarded as inexpedient when every guarantee and consideration of justice appears to have been set at defiance in the course pursued with reference to the unfortunate people referred to. You will not be backward in joining any similar protest or other measure which foreign representatives there may deem advisable with a view to avert or mitigate further harshness toward the Israelites, residents in or subjects of the principality."

NOT BEFORE THE SENATE FOR RATIFICATION.

The submission of the new article in the treaty of Washington to the Senate is with a view of obtaining the opinion of that body on it to guide the President in his formal action in negotiation. In other words, it is not before the Senate for ratification. Although there has not been any general expression as to the result, the opinion obtains that the Senate will favorably advise the President in the premises.

The Strike at the Copper Mines.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, May 14.—The *Tribune* special this morning from Houghton states that the strike is general at the Calumet, Hecla Schoolcraft, Quincy, Franklin and Pewabic mines. Five thousand men are engaged. The ringleaders at Calumet and Hecla were arrested, but were rescued by a mob of sixteen deputy Sheriffs. No one has been injured as yet. The strike has been going on twelve days. Governor Baldwin received a dispatch from the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of Houghton county confirming the formidable nature of the strike and powerlessness of the civil authorities, and requesting more assistance. Fifty more troops left this city to-day *via* Chicago for the scene of disturbance.

THE NEW York State Canals were opened yesterday, three weeks later than last year. The canals are said to be generally in good condition, the only drawback being an unusual scarcity of water, all the reservoirs being remarkably low. The New York *Bulletin* says that immense quantities of produce are stored up at all the lake ports awaiting transportation, while on the seaboard there are also large accumulations of heavy freight to be moved inland. The movement of this vast amount of produce and merchandise can hardly fail to produce favorable results that will be felt in almost every branch of business. A capital of amount of millions of dollars locked up in inland commerce will be redistributed into various channels, infusing new life and activity into business.

THE railroad bridge which has been planned to extend across San Francisco bay, from the main land to Goat Island, respecting which so much opposition is manifested by the citizens of San Francisco, on the ground that it will materially injure the harborage of the port, is of a subterranean character. It is an immense iron tube intended to be sunk from twenty-eight to thirty feet below the surface, and held in its place by its own buoyancy and by cables and mushroom anchors. The tube is to be twenty feet in diameter, and made of boiler iron, strengthened by an internal framework of iron beams. The invention is based upon the idea that the buoyancy of the tube will be equal to the weight of a train of cars. Anchors are to hold the tube in place.

Is the House of Hohenzollern about to try to get a footing in Spain? An English military and naval journal says it learns on good authority that Count Moltke has issued to the officers of the Prussian staff special maps of those districts of France which lie contiguous to Spain, and admonished them carefully to study the topography of the territory in question. What for?

KILLED IN A TUNNEL.

Dead Body Found in the Pan Handle Tunnel—A Terrible Accident.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a watchman was proceeding through the Pan Handle tunnel, when he found the dead body of a man, horribly mangled, lying about two hundred yards from the eastern end of the tunnel. The body had evidently been run over by a train. The head was severed from the trunk, and lay on one side of the track, while the legs were cut off, and lay on the other side. The fragments were gathered together and coffined. Coroner West empaneled a jury and took the testimony of Mr. Vannatt, dispatcher, who testified to the finding of the body. His theory of the killing is, that the man had been run over first by a train coming east, and that a western bound train had subsequently passed over the body, rolling it over and over to the place where it was found, away from the head and legs. Witness had examined the engines that came in yesterday morning, but found no finding of the remains. On the cow-catcher and wheels of engine No. 53, attached to train No. 3, Southern Express, arriving in the city at 2.33 in the morning, he found some blood and the appearance of brains. He was told that the engineer of this train, while coming through the tunnel yesterday morning, had recalled "down brakes," but the train did not stop. The Coroner was of opinion that the engineer and others on the train might know something of the killing, though they stated no mention of it. The train had gone out and will not be back until to-day. The inquest was therefore adjourned, to be resumed on the Coroner's office this afternoon at four o'clock, when the attachees of the train mentioned are to be present. They are able to bring with them. The Lead Worker Crawford, and his residence to be Millsborough, in Washington county, above Brownsville. In his pockets were found receipts for registered letters sent from Millsborough by A. M. Cra vford, promissory note for $125, in favor of Jerome J. Crawford, a memorandum containing the address of J. J. Morris, Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh, a prescription made by a physician in Uniontown to Jerome J. Crawford, and ten dollars and seventy-five cents in money.

The body was removed to Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Jeckel vs. the School Directors of the Fifth ward, Allegheny—action to recover damages for the loss of one child and the permanent injury of another, caused by the falling of a portion of the wall of the school house—the Court ordered a compulsory non-suit, on the ground that no negligence had been proved against defendants.

Joseph S. Stewart vs. Robert M. Gibson, Esq. Action on an alleged breach of contract for the purchase of a house and lot. Verdict for defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

138. Kahn vs. Wm. H. McClurg's exr's.
125. M. Rodelheim vs. S. Rodelheim.
107. Pennsylvania R. R. Co. vs. N. Whiting & Co.
109. Wm. Dierbeck's exr's vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co.
85. J. W. Grubbs, assignee, vs. J. S. Neel et al.
185. J. K. Baum vs. Girard F. and M. Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
191. Sarvier, for use, vs. Scheffel.
192. Prager, for use, vs. Schneidler.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Fairman Bros. vs. Dugan, the jury found for the plaintiffs $5 00.

The Court being unable to get up another case, fixed the following

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
57. Patterson vs. Stewart, garnishee.
68. Harren vs. Nichols.
122. Routh vs. Henderson.
125. Robinson vs. Farwell et al.
124. Small vs. Palmer.
126. Mayar vs. Wirth.
127. Kaiser for use vs. McCracken.
128. O'Hara et al vs. Dilworth et al.
129. Rourke vs. Atwater et al.
131. Payton vs. Lantz.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The session of this Court yesterday was occupied in hearing an argument on a Philadelphia patent case, which was not concluded at adjournment.

Water Supply for Mt. Washington.

A meeting of the Council of Mt. Washington borough was held yesterday, to take steps toward securing a sufficient and permanent supply of water for the borough. All the members were present, and after a full interchange of views, a resolution was adopted calling a public meeting of citizens, to be held on Saturday evening next, at the school house, to consider the question. A committee was appointed to confer with the Birmingham Water Company in regard to supplying the citizens with water. This committee will report to the meeting on Saturday evening. In the meantime plans will be prepared and submitted for the consideration of the citizens. If no arrangement of a satisfactory nature can be made with the Birmingham company, then measures will be taken to secure the necessary legislation for the organization of an independent company. The matter is one in which every citizen is interested, and the meeting should be largely attended.

MEMBERS of the Central Board of Education had some interesting conversations with their constituents last evening.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Text Book Question Discussed and Disposed Of—Some Changes in the Books—Guyot's Geographies Substituted for Mitchell's—A New Arithmetic Introduced—Sundry Other Changes —Reports of Committees, &c.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education met in regular session, with the following members present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Cohen, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, McElwain, McSwen, Praetsch, Rankin, Strain and Wilkinson—11.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Cohen, Fleming, Hamilton, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Young and President Wilson—11.

The vote continued in the above condition on the primmer, speller and the five readers. It being a tie, of course there was still no section, Mr. Hartman cast the call of each book moving to substitute Wilson's for Osgood's. The friends of the Wilson books, finding that they could not carry their point, withdrew their objection to the Osgood books and they were adopted.

THE ARITHMETICS.

Next came the arithmetics. The committee recommended the use of Dean's, the present text book.

Mr. Hartman moved the adoption of French's arithmetics instead of Dean's.

Mr. Cohen hoped that no change would be made. Dean's arithmetic was quite as good a book as French's, and, moreover, the copyright formed the income of the widow of the late Prof. Dean which, all things being equal, should be a strong reason why the arithmetic should not be changed.

A MYSTERIOUS STORY.

Mr. Hartman entertained the Board with a story about a man who thought that because the big fish eat the little fish the big men should eat the little men. There was no unusual amount of enthusiasm developed at the conclusion of the narrative, and the President ordered a vote to be taken. The story, however, must have had some effect as Mr. Hartman's choice, French's arithmetics, were adopted by a vote of 15 to 7, he thus signifying his position on the record and voting with those favoring a change. [It is but justice to Mr. Sims to state that at a subsequent period he desired to change his vote, alleging that he had voted under a misapprehension—thinking that he was voting for no change.]

Robinson's new Elementary Algebra was next read from the list.

Mr. Hartman moved to substitute Loomis's Algebra.

This motion was not seconded, and Robinson's book was adopted unanimously.

THE GEOGRAPHY—A CHANGE.

The fight next centered on the geography question. The candidates were Mitchell's, now in use in the schools, and Guyot's proposed as a substitute by Mr. Craig.

Mr. Aiken hoped that Guyot's geography would not be adopted, and gave as a reason that it was not reliable. He read a description of Pittsburgh given by the Guyot book where it spoke of our city as "surrounded by low mountains filled with iron," and stating that "its principal market was for petroleum and coal." Two wrong statements in a single paragraph.

Mr. Cohen stated that the Local Board of his ward (the First) had notified him not to vote for Guyot's geography unless it was placed in the schools free of charge. Four days after this notification he received a letter signed by a majority of the members of his Board notifying him to vote for Guyot's geography. Again a member of the Local Board of the Seventh ward would be glad to be informed in the ward if he voted for Guyot's geography. Under the circumstances he had considered the matter carefully, had examined both books attentively and had determined that Guyott's was the best of the two books and he would vote for it.

More discussion and eventually a vote was ordered, when Guyot's Geography was adopted by a vote of 15 to 7.

A CHANGE THAT WAS NOT MADE.

Mr. Sims asked leave to change his vote on the Arithmetic question, he having voted under a misapprehension for French's book, when he intended to vote for Dean's. The permission was not granted.

Mr. Sims moved to reconsider the vote on the arithmetic question. Lost.

On motion, the rest of the books recommended by the committee, including Burt's Grammar, Lossing's History of the United States, Webster's Dictionaries, Bartholomew's Drawing Cards, Alden's Citizens' Manual, Wild's German Speller and Anton's First and Second German Readers, were adopted.

Some unimportant business was then attended to, and the meeting adjourned.

Carroters Overhauled.

The two men, Charles Hill and Michael McLarky, arrested on Monday night for assaulting and robbing a man named E. Smith, in front of the Union Depot, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Blackmore. The prosecutor, Mr. Smith, testified that he was walking along the street, not far from the depot, when the two defendants approached and asked him the way to the depot. He was going in that direction and walked with them there. When they had reached the platform of the depot building he alleges that McLarky struck and knocked him down, and that Hill then seized him by the throat, knelt upon his breast and so held him down and kept him from giving an alarm, while McLarky plundered his pockets of nineteen dollars in money and a silver watch worth twenty dollars. He identified the men positively as the ones who had committed the act. In default of one thousand dollars bail each, the prisoners were sent to jail for Court. They are both young men. McLarky belongs in this city, but Hill is apparently a stranger.

TO-MORROW evening Dr. Brown will lecture, in Library Hall, on the "History and Methods of Deaf Mute Instruction." The object of the lecture is to disseminate information upon this interesting theme, and procure funds to aid in support of the Home for Deaf Mute Children, 137 Wylie avenue.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

AID FOR SOMERSET.

Meeting of the Committee—Sub-Committees Appointed.

Yesterday morning the committee appointed by Mayor Blackmore, to secure aid for the sufferers by the fire at Somerset, met at the Mayor's office.

The following gentlemen were appointed on sub-committees for the collection of funds, &c.:

Banks and Bankers—Messrs. John Holmes and C. E. Speer.

Wood Street—Gilbert Follansbee, Edward Gregg, S. Stein, S. B. McIlvoy.

Smithfield Street—J. McDonald Crossan, Max Shamberg.

Market Street—C. B. Shea, John Stevenson, Jr., Samuel Gray.

Water Street—W. O. Hughart, H. W. Oliver, Jas. James J. Bennett.

Liberty Street—W. H. Mechling, Charles Arbuckle, George Wilson, J. McCance, George Dilworth.

Legal Profession—John H. Hampton, T. S. Bigelow, Baird Patterson, William Reardon.

Coal Interest—N. J. Bigley, Wm. Moore, Thos. Fawcett.

Oil Interest—Wm. Frew, W. P. Logan, D. N. Edgerton, O. S. McIlwaine.

Fifth Avenue—Geo. R. White, Paul H. Hacke, J. W. Pittock.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Avenues—S. F. Von Bounhorst, Geo. H. Anderson, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer.

Insurance Interests—R. C. Loomis, J. W. Arrott, R. J. Grace, W. H. Smith.

Penn Street, above Twelfth—Robt.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

In nearly every part of the country there is a pressing need of rain. For many days the uniform report from all quarters has been "clear," "fair," etc., while rain is nearly everywhere needed to save the crops from blight. For some days the crops in the South, which came up promisingly, are already showing the need of it, and the prospect in some quarters has already become quite discouraging. Another week will go far to decide the character of the crops, especially in the South, for the year.

The restoration of Mr. Sumner to the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is said to be in contemplation at Washington. It is to be hoped that the rumor is not groundless,—it would be far better did their exist no occasion for it. But for Mr. Sumner's displacement and some half dozen other acts dictated by personal feeling, there would be no record of a Cincinnati Convention or of the doings and protests of dissatisfied Republicans in so many quarters. It is something to know that this experience has not been without its effect on those on whom the responsibility of blundering lies most heavily.

Four State Conventions assemble to-day, Republican Conventions in New York, Tennessee and Nebraska, and a Democratic Convention in New York. Some unusual public interest attaches to the proceedings of the latter, inasmuch as its spirit and advice concerning the mooted question of the ratification of the Cincinnati nominations, or the selection of a straight-out Democratic ticket, will be likely to have considerable weight elsewhere, and to a certain degree throw light upon the probable action of the Baltimore Convention regarding the same matter. The several Republican Conventions will undoubtedly fall harmoniously into line with those which have preceded them in other States.

A paper was recently read before the London Medical Officers of Health on the prospects of a cholera visitation, based on information obtained concerning its prevalence and progress since the year 1869. In this treatise and the discussion which ensued upon it, the conclusion was reached that the disease is now "essentially a true migrating epidemic cholera," and the opinion was generally expressed that its ultimate invasion of England was certain. In view of this fact, and of the danger in which this country also stands from a visitation of the dreadful scourge, it becomes the imperative duty of all municipal authorities and Boards of Health to take immediate measures for the removal of all disease-engendering or fostering nuisances, so that the infection may have nothing to feed upon, should it make its appearance among us; and the first step taken here in this direction should be the prompt and thorough cleansing of every street, alley and by-way in the city. Let it be done.

The inconsistencies of Mr. Greeley's political record furnish a prolific theme for the pens of our ready writers. Little, however, has been said concerning those of his associate on the ticket, while in reality they are hardly less marked than the former. For instance, Governor Brows, who now appeals for the votes of ex-rebels and ex-Democrats on the ground that he was an original amnesty man, said in 1865—speaking of this very question—that to allow those who had taken up arms against the Government or adhered to its enemies during the rebellion, the free and unrestricted use of the ballot-box, would be to make them more dangerous than they were in the field, and "tend directly to the subversion and destruction of the Government." He said, further, that he believed the loyal and disloyal could never live in Missouri together, and held that the latter "must be forced to depart;" to which end he expressed himself strongly in favor alike of registration and of a constitutional enactment disfranchising all who, whether openly or covertly, had been engaged in the rebellion. It is to be hoped that the press, in directing attention to the record of the great editorial candidate, will not forget the course of the lesser luminary who is in conjunction with him.

A day or two ago we called attention to the fact that the Missouri *Republican*, one of the most able and ardent supporters of the Cincinnati ticket and platform, based its claim of ground that Mr. Greeley's pledges would effectually estop him from vetoing any free trade measure which a Democratic Congress might pass, in the event of his election. That the candidate himself is willing to have the matter so considered, may reasonably be inferred from the fact that Monday's *Tribune* republishes a letter written by Judge Brinkerhoff to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, claiming that all free traders ought to support Mr. Greeley, saying that if elected he will be bound by the platform to defer to the will of Congress upon the tariff question: and pointing out that the Democrats, by joining the Liberals, can make the organization essentially and overwhelmingly free trade. This the *Tribune* prints under the heading "Free traders and the ticket," and it may fairly be considered as a direct and specific bid on the part of the candidate for the support of the free trade element of all parties. We have repeatedly expressed our belief that the main issues of the canvass would turn upon the question of protection to American industry, in opinion of which the progress of events is vindicating daily, and which the unconditional surrender of the great Protectionist to the false theories which he has combated from his youth up, is all the while rendering more certain. Here and there, in the history of the world, a teacher has become a castaway, but never yet did the mass of a people apostatize from a true and cherished belief.

Not to discuss the question whether the course which has heretofore been pursued in the Senate, of coupling civil rights for the freedmen with amnesty for the rebels, has been judicious or expedient, the necessity of the passage of a civil rights measure is beyond all question. Mention has already been made of the humiliating experience of a number of delegates—orderly, sober, intelligent, representative citizens—to the New Orleans Colored Convention. With most reflective and impartial-minded people the fact that the picked men of a race, distinguished alike for character and ability, could not attend a Convention in the South without being insulted, refused that accommodation in the cars to which their tickets entitled them, and even denied food and shelter, will be sufficient evidence of the necessity of such a measure. If other proof were needed, however, the statement which we find in one of the leading Liberal Republican organs—the Chicago *Tribune*—should settle the matter beyond peradventure. A correspondent of that journal writes that a few days ago, when the Fisk University Jubilee colored singers—a band of quiet, well cultivated students who went out under the care of the treasurer of the university to raise funds for a new hall—were returning to their alma mater at Nashville from their tour in New England, they were roughly ordered out of the depot in Louisville, and when the Professor who was in charge of them demurred at this, the city police were called in, and, seizing these young and helpless colored girls, forcibly ejected them. Whether the mere statement of facts like these is not argument enough for the passage of Senator Sumner's measure would seem to admit of but very little dispute. And if this is the course pursued toward the colored people now, what would it probably be under the "full Democratic ascendancy," which the passive policy is expected to bring to pass?

The religious journals of the country are beginning to discuss the Cincinnati nominations. Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the *Christian Union*, which has all along been outspoken in favor of the renomination of President Grant, while admitting the sincere purpose and high moral aim of the principal originators of the Liberal Republican movement, points out that these idealists were precisely the men who did not make themselves felt in the Convention; the politicians simply using them to gather an imposing assemblage, and then allowing them no more influence in the proceedings than if they had been pigmies and imbeciles; adding that "the cruel politicians not only stultified the good, moral, reforming, ideal loving men, but compelled them to exhibit their antics to the world," and calling attention to the fact that the two most important planks of the platform—amnesty and civil service reform—have been President Grant's special endeavors, which have been "hindered and defeated by the indifference or coldness of some of the very men who rejoiced in this Convention." The *Independent* holds that the record of Mr. Greeley's life furnishes abundant reasons for believing that he would be a failure in the Presidency, and—referring to what the Democratic leaders hope to accomplish by using him as their tool—says: "Republicans who do not mean to become downright apostates ought to have sense enough to understand the game in the event that the Democracy should conclude to adopt the Cincinnati ticket. No admiration for Mr. Greeley should lead them to incur the peril of voting for him." The *Evangelist*, while paying due acknowledgment to his ability and integrity, holds that, on account of his credulity and easy good-nature, "no sooner would he be established in power than there would spring up under his nose a kitchen cabinet that would manipulate things for their own purposes, without a suspicion ever entering his honest soul." Upon the whole the religious press, while confessing a warm regard for the candidate personally, maintains that his course during and after the war pre-eminently disqualifies him for the complicated and responsible duties of the Presidency, and that, aside from this view of the case, the simple question to be settled in the campaign is whether the Democracy is to be restored to power through his agency, or whether Republicans shall retain their control of the Government.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD IN PITTSBURGH.

The negotiations between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the City Councils, for the purpose of rendering more secure the travel on and across the tracks of the company within the limits of the city, were renewed on Monday by the presentation of an ordinance, the material provisions of which were published in yesterday's Commercial. Briefly stated, the proposition of the company is to provide bridges or tunnels at the intersection of those streets that now cross the tracks at grade; to rebuild the bridges over the tracks at Penn and Center avenues; to take from Liberty street the tracks leading to the metal yard and the track connecting with the Pan Handle Road; to widen Cherry alley and Seventh avenue, and build an iron foot bridge from Washington to Liberty street—the city to vacate Grant street, from Seventh avenue to Liberty; Washington, from Fountain to Liberty, and all parts of streets included in the area bounded by Liberty, Seventh avenue, Grant and Cherry alley. A part of the proposition is that the city shall maintain, as part of the public highways, the superstructure of all overhead bridges, and the company shall maintain the supports thereof. This is frankly what the railroad company proposes to do. What will first strike the reader is the absence of anything tending to materially relieve the approach to the Union Depot. The main track on Liberty street, between the Union and Duquesne depots, the track to the Grain Elevator, and those of the Fort Wayne Road, are to remain, and there is no proposition for a local passenger depot on Seventh avenue.

The interests of the citizens and the railroad company are alike involved in this proposition, and its various parts should be carefully considered. The importance of railways to the growth of cities is admitted on all hands, and yet it is becoming a serious question whether, in the great commercial and manufacturing centres, railways can be fully accommodated without serious interference with, if not violation of the rights of large classes. So rapid is the development of the carrying trade on the one hand, and the business and population of cities on the other, that, in a few years after a road has fixed its terminus in a city, the one begins to impinge upon the other, and serious difficulties and complications arise. Such has been the case here, and in other cities. In Chicago, the question of compelling the roads to seek underground accommodation is being agitated, and the same thing is true of other cities. No one could have forseen the requirements of the great Pennsylvania Central, at this point, fifteen years ago; and few, if any, could have forecast the growth of the city. The company requires more ample accommodations, and the citizens demand such changes as shall secure to them greater safety and convenience. How to accommodate both parties is the problem to be solved. It will be for the citizens, through their representatives, to be as frank and open as the officers of the company, and present their wants in some tangible form. Each party will have to make concessions, in order that results may be reached. No plan can be adopted which will prove entirely satisfactory to both interests; and if the negotiations are to be conducted in a spirit of bitterness or obstinacy, rather than of liberality and mutual concession, no good whatever will be accomplished.

The citizens are asked to surrender valuable rights and conveniences in the vacation of streets, and in return will doubtless insist upon the company doing something more than is proposed. It is not unlikely that the establishment of a local passenger depot on Seventh avenue, will be one of the conditions insisted upon by the public, and that an effort will also be made to secure the removal of the tracks from Liberty street, between the two depots mentioned. The practicability of these is contained by the company, but fully discussed. It will not do for the representatives of either parties to make up their minds in advance, and determine to yield nothing. The acquiescence of both must be had before a bargain can be consummated, and concession rather than violence, calmness rather than bluster, should characterize the discussion of the important questions involved. The city authorities should deal as justly and liberally with the company as the interests of the public will permit, and no Councilman should suffer himself to influenced by undue clamor or prejudice against a corporation which has contributed so largely to our prosperity in the past, and in helping which, in all proper ways, we necessarily advance our own interests and welfare.

ISRAELITE PROGRESS.

A rich Spanish farmer in Southern California, lately talking about the education and prospects of his sons to Mr. Charles Nordhoff concluded by saying, "when they are young men I mean to put them into a Jew store, where they will quickly learn how to trade. I mean to make m..n of them." This was said with an air of pride. Mr. Nordhoff adds that "the Jews abound all over California, and are justly respected as a highly honorable, fair dealing and public spirited class; and their thrift and prosperity strike men like Senor M. as something very admirable and enviable." This statement is the freshest illustration we have met with on this side of the Atlantic, of the sort of ascendancy which some late writers claim for the Israelites among the various nationalities of Europe. The upward tendency apparent among the race during the last half century has been so remarkable as to arrest the attention of most intelligent people, though perhaps comparatively few even of those familiar with Mr. Disraeli's writings, were so well informed on the subject as to read without some surprise an article which lately appeared in the London *Spectator*. People not yet very old easily remember the time when in England anti-Jewish prejudice was so rampant that Miss Edgeworth's protest against it was regarded as a creditably courageous act, which, however, exposed her Christian sympathies to harsh suspicion. It is also easy to recall the intense indignation raised in most nobly British minds by the first abortive attempt of the government to take off the disabilities which made it impossible for a Jew to hold office in Great Britain. If any one's recollections touching the subject happen to be rusty or uncertain, they may be speedily revived by consulting Macaulay's papers and speeches on Jewish emancipation. At present it seems that eighty thousand English Jews are represented by eight members in the House of Commons. A member of the once proscribed race is leader of the opposition in Parliament, another is Solicitor General, while still another having a seat in the Supreme Council at Calcutta, occupies a position of importance and dignity little below that of a member of the Cabinet. On the continent of Europe the change is as great as in England. A few decenniums ago everywhere legally disqualified for holding high offices in the State, Israelites now perform a controlling part in political affairs. In France a Jew is minister of Public Instruction; in Austria a Jew is President of the Lower House; in the German empire a Jew, Count Arnim, is "the most trusted and influential of Prince Bismarck's selected agents." Indeed, the *Spectator* says that "there is scarcely a State in which they are not ministers, and not one, except Russia and Spain, in which they have not a kind of preference in the suffrages of the people."

But the high official positions occupied by Israelites in Europe afford no adequate measure of the influence exerted by them upon the march of events. In the departments of business and finance alone their early possession of the field and their extraordinary aptitudes and special qualifications assure them a controlling predominance which is felt deeply and everywhere. Whatever else they may doubt about, with Tennyson's farmer, they believe that "Property, property sticks, and property, property grows," and of whatever power there is in property they have an hourly increasing command. Then, we are assured that both as owners of newspapers and as editors and writers Israelites exercise a controlling influence upon and through the press of the principal countries of Europe. Their adaptation for the labors of journalism is said to be quite remarkable, and in the development of the profession in recent times ambitious Israelites see not only a sphere of congenial activity, but an agency for the attainment of objects in which they feel peculiar interest. Another side of the subject referred to by the *Spectator* is the popularity of the Israelites. This trait may be the result of different causes in different countries. Thus in England their thrift and riches gain them consideration and good will; "keeping gigs" they are respectable, or being above want they are worthy. In France, in the estimation of a large portion of society, the Jew carries a certain title to respect and liking in his inherited contempt for the Christian religion, while in Austria his independence of the church is a recommendation to a great many. But there as well as in the German empire the Jew's natural "hostility to the feudal organization of society" is asserted to be one secret of his favor with the multitude. Then in each of these countries the Israelite is said "to assimilate the special qualities of every race without losing any of his own." Thus "no man understands the German like the German Jew. No man is so exceptionally French as the French Jew," and we suppose consistently that Mr. Disraeli is a typical Englishman "somewhat reinforced."

The *Spectator* is so much impressed with the progress of the Jews during the last few years in power and popularity that it sees no reason why they should not rise still further till they become a political, as they are already a financial, aristocracy.

The Chicago *Tribune* takes it upon itself to give notice that Mr. Greeley will not withdraw, even if the Democrats do make a separate nomination. This is a sword that has two edges, the sharper one cutting into the Democrats. A considerable number of Democrats of influence have declared for Greeley in advance of the action of the Baltimore Convention. It is already a fixed fact that Greeley will receive the support of Democrats who are neither few in number nor weak in influence, while, on the other hand, a no less important section of the party are equally open in their avowal that under no circumstances will they support him. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, spoke not only for himself but others whose action materially interferes with the rosy expectations of the Chicago *Tribune*. While the Democrats are thus divided already, there is nothing—at the very worst—in the Republican ranks which in any manner compensates for it. Republicans in limited numbers may here and there be found favoring Greeley, but it is not at all certain that they will continue to adhere to him when to do so would be simply aiding the regular Democratic candidate. It is probable that our Chicago contemporary looks only on one side of the question, and that the one which relates least to results.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The long-standing dispute between Virginia and Maryland in regard to the boundary line separating the two States along the Eastern Shore is to be settled at last, the commissioners in charge of the matter having met at Annapolis a day or two since for consultation and action. A surveying party from the office of the United States Coast Survey has been detailed to aid the commission by making any surveys that may be desired.

The laborers on the Government works at Rock Island recently discovered the fossil remains of an unknown pre-historic animal, as also a deposit of fresh-water shells fifty feet above the surface of the river, showing that the Mississippi had at some time overflowed that elevated point.

Chappaqua, famous as the place that holds Mr. Greeley's farm, is of revolutionary mention. Major Andre was there, bound for New York, on the morning of the day on which he was captured, and made inquiries as to the road he was traveling.

A very remarkable instance of the constancy of averages appears in the statistics of delinquents at the Boston Public Library for the last two years. During the last year, in a circulation for home use of 346,000, one borrower in fifteen kept books over a fortnight, and one in 348 kept them over three weeks, these being precisely the proportion shown in the previous year's home use of 293,710.

A curious reminiscence of revolutionary times has been brought to light in the matter of a recent application to Congress by an aged lady for payment of the services of her father, an officer in the old Continental navy. It appears that the officer in question performed, in addition to his ordinary duty as a cruiser, some important services in England for the Secret Committee of Congress, at the risk, if detected, of certain death. The committee considering the claim have reported in favor of its payment.

A remarkable mirage occurred on the California coast a few days ago. As far as the eye could reach there was a duplicating or double-banking of the shore line. The true line, with all the objects in the foreground, was greatly enlarged, and immediately above, this same line, with every object distinctly brought out in a double tier; in many places, the division between the single and higher tier was wholly obliterated. It was a strange, weird scene, with confused lines and grotesque shapes, presenting in places images of striking beauty.

Salem means peace. As proof of it forty decrees of divorce were last week issued by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, sitting in the city so named.

Rev. E. C. Towne, editor of the *Radical*, who has heretofore been favorably disposed toward the woman suffrage movement, says that, as it has been conducted, it has failed to represent either the actual woman or ideal womanliness, and that Anna Dickinson, Kate Field, Olive Logan and the rest fail to satisfy their audiences.

The other day we referred to the recent establishment of an English clearing house, for the settling of financial balances between railroads. We observe that the St. Louis street car companies, each of which honors the others' tickets, have adopted a system of balancing their ticket accounts with the other roads on this system.

A doe in the public park at Louisville has a constant and inseparable companion in a little black dog, which manifests for it the most singular affection. When the doe moves about the dog goes with it; when it lies down the dog nestles closely by its side, and continually licks, fondles, and plays with it as if it were one of its own species; protecting her jealously against approach from any quarter. The other day the doe got hopelessly entangled in the rope by which it was fastened, when the dog went to work and gnawed the cord asunder, thus setting its companion free.

An indignant Cape Codder denies the report, which we copied the other day from a Boston paper, that the wreckers there give false reports to ignorant skippers to allure them on the shoals and sands.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, gives the following bit of comfort to the woman-women: "Our experiment of educating the sexes together is entirely successful. The girls are or have been members of all the different classes of the school, and their proficiency is fully equal to that of boys of the same age in all the departments of study." Why not?

A powerful movement is on foot to secure the representation of British India in the English Parliament. If the plan should succeed it will probably be followed by representation from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other British colonies. At least that would be the natural corollary of the step.

The latest theory concerning sleep is, that it is simply the result of a deoxygenation of the organism. It is held that the blood and the tissues possess the property of storing up the oxygen inhaled and then supplying it in proportion to the requirements of the economy. When this store of oxygen is exhausted, the body falls into that particular state called sleep, during which fresh quantities of oxygen are stored up in the blood, to act subsequently as a supply to the awakened vital powers.

Jupiter, the monarch of the solar system, now reigns supreme in the western sky during the evening. He can be found in the constellation Gemini, a little to the southwest of the two brightest stars of that cluster, Castor and Pollux. The planet Mars, whose ruddy light has so long decked the western heavens, is now lost to view, as he sets with the sun.

The locomotive "Charles Miller" exploded its boiler at the depot of the Black River Railroad in Watertown, New York, on Thursday. The engineer escaped unhurt, but Jacob Ingersoll, who was on the engine, was blown through a window and considerably discouraged, though not seriously injured. A piece of the boiler of half a ton weight was blown over forty rods, and landed in the doorway of a private residence.

A number of accidents of this description have happened of late,—in fact, they are all the time happening. Steamboat explosions have no comparison to them. Why then should not there be legislation on the subject, "for the protection of human life?" Here is a field for the inventors of safety "attachments" and other contrivances. If they were to be half a successful in compelling owners to attach their inventions to locomotives as they are to steamboats, they would make a great deal of money, even though, as the case of steamboats, the public were not as safe as before. It is not a little remarkable that the inventing gentry have not worked this field before.

A number of leading capitalists are about to construct a new harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Brazos river, about thirty-five miles south of Galveston bay. The persons at the head of the movement are men who are heavily operating in all Southern railroad enterprises. It is anticipated that its success will revolutionize the commerce of the whole State of Texas. The harbor will, it is said, be superior to any in that section, while the site chosen offers peculiar facilities that will enable the work to be completed at comparatively slight expense. Short trunk lines will be built to connect the new harbor and city with the great railroad system of Texas and the Southwest.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

PERSONAL.

The *Tribune's* London correspondent writes the following: "Miss Grant's visit to London is, in its way, an event. The English have thought it a good season to prove that they desire to cultivate friendly relations with America, and have shown marked attention to the President's daughter. The wife of the English Minister of Foreign Affairs called upon Miss Grant soon after her arrival, and has since acted as her guide and friend through the mazes of English society. The Queen sent a functionary from the Lord Chamberlain's office to the United States Legation to say that she desired to see Miss Grant, and to ask in what manner a visit could be arranged most agreeable to her. Civilities of this kind are exceptional."

Letters from Florence, Italy, speak of the death in that city, within a fortnight, of three young Americans, all under twenty-five years of age. They all took the fever at Rome and were carried to Florence, but neither the skillful physicians in that city nor its pure air was effective in saving them. Notwithstanding the cleansing of Rome and the cautions of American residents to travelers, many have fallen victims this spring to the fatal influence of the malaria that pervades that most fascinating of all cities.

Senator Brownlow, who has been confined at his home in Knoxville for some weeks past, has so far improved as to be able to be out of the house.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that on the very day of his wedding a letter was received by Postmaster Skinner at Amherst, charging "Count" Mitkiewick, whose marriage with a young Massachusetts lady we lately chronicled, with obtaining of a gentleman at Omaha the cash for a draft for £240 on a London bank, which draft turns out to be a forgery.

The most brilliant social event of the season in St. Louis was the marriage a few days ago of Miss Nellie Blow, the accomplished daughter of Hon. Henry T. Blow, late Minister to Brazil, to Mr. Ferdour F. Smirdoff, Secretary of the Russian legation at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and Charge d'Affairs at Munich.

Prince Bismarck is reported to be sick again, and absolute rest is ordered by the doctors. Who is he plotting mischief against now?

The American Register at Paris gives a big, and we have no doubt deserved, puff of John M. Francis, our Minister to Greece—for he is an editor.

The second wife of Professor S. F. B. Morse was a deaf and dumb lady, a graduate of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. She survives her distinguished husband, and is the mother of several children, all of whom possess the hearing faculty.

In Albany, New York, the other day, a man named John Beachem returned home after an absence of forty years. Knocking at the door of his mother's residence in that city, and no one answering the summons, he inquired of the neighbors if the old lady who resided there had been seen to go out. They gave a negative reply, and the house was entered. The old lady lay upon the floor, dead; and so she welcomed home her son of forty years wanderings.

In a biographical sketch of Dabney Carr, Jefferson's brother-in-law, which appears in the current number of a New England magazine, the writer says: "Mindful of the romantic agreement of their youth that, whichever died first, should bury the other under the giant oak on Monticello, beneath which they had read," etc. According to this statement, the agreement was that the dead should bury the living.

Senator Carl Schurz is said to be going to Europe next month. Apropos of which fact, and of its suggestions concerning his private feelings toward the Cincinnati ticket, it is supposed that the musical selection which it is said he played with so much expression at the residence of Judge Stallo on retiring from the convention after the final adjournment, was that most pathetic air of Balfe's—"The heart bowed down."

How Not to Die.

Thousands fall a prey to disease not because the maladies that affect them are necessarily fatal, but because they lack the requisite amount of active vitality to make a valiant resistance to the enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the body always in a state of defense—always prepared to "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other disorders, and to baffle the evil influence of damp miasma and sudden thermometrical changes. There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact as well authenticated as that two and two make four, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adopted to this purpose, and for the simple reason that its invigorating and regulating properties are superior to those of any other medicine in the world. During the twenty years that it has been in general use, ample opportunities have been afforded to compare its medicinal properties with those of other preparations claiming to be of a similar class, and the result has been its adoption by the American people as the standard tonic of the age, its introduction into every civilized portion of the western hemisphere, and an annual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the demand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests is a curiosity in medical literature, for it includes an almost unlimited variety of human ailments and disabilities. In fact, no other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues, and it is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL,
PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

WHALE OIL SOAP,
CARBOLIC SOAP.
POWDERED WHITE HELLEBORO,
For Killing Slugs on Rose Bushes.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President; JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. K. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fallansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $150 per annum.
Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.
For Catalogues, with full information, address
Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE — LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of WILLIAM GLADDEN, Jr., late of South Fayette Township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate will present them to

JAMES WALLACE, Administrator,
Noblestown, Pa.
w

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Ladies' Underwear
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Offer a Full and Complete Line of
Ladies' Muslin, Linen and Cambric
UNDERGARMENTS,
OF
Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques, Skirts, &c.
Also, every description of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
GAUZE, GOSSAMER AND MERINO
Vests, Bodies and Drawers,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

A large assortment of French and German
CORSETS,
All Grades in stock at all times, at LOWEST PRICES.
EMBROIDERED PLAIN AND LACE TRIMMED
CORSET COVERS
Latest Styles of Hair Cloth and Steel Spring
Bustles, Hoop Skirts, &c.,
NOW OPEN AT

HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

F. H. EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.

Just received, another lot of Silk and Linen
FANS,
Beautiful styles and in great variety.
A Complete Assortment of the Newest Styles of
PARASOLS,
With Tourist and ordinary Handles.

OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT

Contains all the Newest Styles of LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, of White Lawn, Black Lawn, Buff and Gray Linen, Striped Seersucker and other materials, all made up in the best style.

Dolly Varden Polonaises.
Misses' Suits, in White Pique, Braided, Buff, Linen and Cambric, Braided.
White Pique School Dresses.
At Prices to Suit All Customers.

POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST
LUMBER
IN THE CITY.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
FLORIDA 65 GLASS
DOORS and SASH.
STICK 67 SIDINGS
PICKETS
Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

LIPPINCOTT'S
Soda Fountains.

LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS,
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS,
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS,
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS.

Simplicity and Elegance Combined,
Simplicity and Elegance Combined,
Simplicity and Elegance Combined,
Simplicity and Elegance Combined.

Cheaper and More Substantial
Cheaper and More Substantial
Cheaper and More Substantial
Cheaper and More Substantial

Than Any Other Make.
Than Any Other Make.
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FLAVORING EXTRACTS in pound Bottles,
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Call and see Samples or Send for Catalogues.
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McClarran
& McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
85 Market St., Pittsburgh.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.
My new Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.
Also, BOUQUETS, BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS and FLORAL ORNAMENTS arranged in best style to order.
JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
132 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE
DRY GOODS TRADE!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Mens' Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Housekeeping Goods,
Prints,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Notions, &c.,

Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants. The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House. Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the

Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,

And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices. We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
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JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

CARPETS.

MAY, 1872.
NEW CARPETS
SECOND ARRIVAL.
Finest Styles of the Season.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.

Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

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New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON
CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH,
AT
PALMER'S,
No. 149 and 151 Wood Street.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Facing, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

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DEALER IN
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No. 87 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attention paid to Gilding and Re-gilding.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
SILKS, SILKS.
Japanese Silks—all colors and qualities.
Black Silks of the celebrated Lyons make.
JAPANESE STRIPES,
JAPANESE PLAIDS.
BLACK ALPACAS
A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK HERNANI
CASSIMERES,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

McELROY
& DICKSON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.
NEW YORK.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!
CAUTION.
The immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has temp

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
D. C. MANFULL, D. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TRETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1872.

There is little new to be said in regard to the condition of the money market. There is, of course, more or less change from day to day in the character and strength of the demand, while the position of the banks and lenders, individually considered, likewise varies as well. But on the whole the market remains for the general borrower much where it has been for a week or two past—such favorable influences as exist not being sufficient to more than neutralize and offset the scarcity prevailing in other quarters. Rates are generally well maintained, excepting so far as applicants for accommodations are masters of the situation and able to do without the money if not obtainable on their own terms. The banks are discounting sparingly to their own customers at 7 to 8 per cent., but when in condition to take outside paper they can easily get good paper at 9 and even 10 per cent. Eastern funds are more abundant.

—Our remarks of yesterday, to the effect that the effort to establish the Armenia Insurance Company seemed to have died out, were made under a misapprehension of the facts. On the contrary, we now learn that its prospects of success are of the most promising character, and that a meeting will be held in this city to-day for the purpose of calling in some quarter of a million of stock. We make the correction with all the more pleasure for the reason that the solid and stable basis on which the institution is intended to be built exactly coincides with our idea of the manner in which the insurance business should be conducted. We observe that the Committee on Permanent Organization embraces a number of the most substantial and sagacious business men of the community.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (5-20s)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116¼	116¼
10-40s	111¾	111	111¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Old	113¾	113¾	114
Currency 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	113¾
Currency Pacifics	116¾

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank	$ 70 to 59
Allegheny National Bank	70 00
Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad	10 00

—Of the general market the *Bulletin* says: Should prove true that the Washington Treaty is a failure, the chief pron of the market the mainstay of the bull cliques, will be taken away, and prices will turn nearer to the true value of the stocks which they represent. About twice a year stocks sell in all street both above and below their value. The season of depression was immediately after the Chicago fire, since which there has been, until recently, a steady rise. Appearances indicate that this has culminated, and that the next great sweep will be towards the other extreme. It is true that any shrewd capitalists thought the market had culminated several weeks ago, but it seems that operations were premature. The Erie craziness disturbed their calculations, and extended the lease power of the "bulls," but it would seem for only a short time. Whether the market goes up or down, is at least certain that prices are too high for outsiders who wish to invest either temporarily or permanently.

—The following are the bid quotations at the New York Mining Stock Board, May 10, 1872:

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Amherst Run	29	Northern Light	20
Brevoort Farm	175	Rathbone Oil	20
Brevoort	40	Rend Farm	20
Buchanan Farm	40	Rel. Farm	25
Centennial	125	United States	35
Clone	125		
Day & Allegheny	120		

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 14, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	114	114
Canton			57½	57½	58	58
Central Union Tel. co	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Pacific Mail	83¾	83½	83½	84	85¼	86¾
Adams Express			83½	83½		
Wells Fargo Ex			88½	88½		
American Express			79¾	79¾		
United States Ex			79¾	79¾		
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
N. Y. Central scrip	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	115	115	115	115	115	115
Michigan Southern			89½	89½		
Illinois Central	127		127	127		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Chicago & North'n	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
do preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Fort Wayne	90	90	90	90	90	90
Toledo			79¾	79¾		
Columbus			80	80		
do preferred			92½	92½		
Cleveland & Toledo	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Chicago and Alton	117½	117½	117½	117½		
do preferred						
Toledo, Wabash & W		19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Terre Haute		13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
do preferred		28½	28½	29	29	28½
Pittsburgh			98¾	98¾		
Union Pacific			38½	39	39	38½
Western States bonds				68¾	69	
do. scrip				70	70	
South Carolina				60	60	
South Carolina, April				60	60	
Missouri sixes						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58¼	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Philadelphia and Erie	23¾	North Penn's R. R.	59½
Lehigh Navigation	24¾	Camden and Amboy	126¾
Catawissa	17¾	Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Creek & Alley'y R.	40¾	Reading	59¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 14, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been fair and in quality are inferior to last week's offerings. As yet there are but few buyers here, and they are holding off, so that it is next to impossible to give correct quotations. The feeling is a shade better than last week, and sellers are firm in their demands for better prices. Unless the run comes in heavy trade will be good. Following are the rates at which sellers are holding the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $7 00; prime, 1,200 lbs, $6 50 to $6 75; medium, 1,100 lbs, $6 00 to $6 50; common, 1,000 lbs, $5 25 to $5 62; stockers, 500 to 1,000 lbs, $4 50 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week to date have been light. The market is a slight improvement over that of last week, with prices about 10c higher on York hogs. The demand is light and buyers are not purchasing freely. Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades at Kerr, Phillips & Co.'s Philadelphia: $4 75; prime Philadelphia $4 60 to $4 75; prime Yorkers $4 25; common Yorkers $4 10 to $4 15.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep so far have been moderate and in quality are fair. The market cannot be called active. Some stock sold out slowly, and prices are about the same as last week. Clipped sheep from this time on will take the place of wooled, and are preferred by buyers, hence we omit the quotations of wooled stock. Following are the rates current: Extra, 100 lbs, clipped, $6 50 to $6 75; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, clipped, $6 00 to $6 25; medium, 75 to 80 lbs, clipped, $5 50 to $5 75; common $4 50 to $4 75.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 14, 1872.

REMARKS.—The excitement as regards flour and wheat has somewhat subsided, and there seems to be an impression prevailing that prices will ere long rule lower; though merchants equally posted, and fully competent, hold diametrically different views, and claim that ere the close of the present month flour will reach and go above $12 per barrel. We have no change to note in the rates of flour and wheat since yesterday's quotations. The receipts of grain, &c., have been as follows:

Wheat, sacks	2,262	Flour bbls	1,785
Corn, sacks	2,496	Apple bbls	218
Barley, sacks	1,379	Cheese boxes	152
Rye, sacks	278	Butter packages	56
Oats, sacks	1,394	Bacon tierces	42

It will be seen that the receipts of wheat and flour have largely increased, and we should not be astonished to chronicle a reduction in prices ere many days. Corn and oats are held firmly at previous quotations. Butter is in fair supply, and choice is worth 28a30c; lower grades quiet. Eggs are steady at 15c. We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no material change as relates to prices or demands. Buyers are disposed to be shy and indifferent about operating. The following are the asking rates:

CRUDE.

We quote as follows: Spot 10½c; May 10¾c; S. O. till July 10¼c; Parker's Landing $3 95. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a shade easier; prices in certain deliveries being ⅛c lower. We quote as follows: Spot 23¾c; May 23¾c; June 23¾c; July 24c for eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—The *Courier* says: The market is very quiet, with prices about the same as on Saturday. There was little offering. We quote the following sales: 4,000 bbls upper road, buyers lot 6 mos.. 4 20
500 bbls upper road, spot.. 3 95
500 bbls upper road, spot.. 3 95
100 bbls upper road.. 3 92½
300 bbls upper road.. 3 92
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.. 3 97½
1,500 bbls lower road, spot.. 4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.. 4 12½

NEW YORK, May 14, closing 13th.—The market is quiet. Crude in bulk 13¾c; refined 24c. Sales 2,000 bbls May at 24c; 5,000 do June at 24c, and a reported sale of 2,000 do, spot delivery, at 24c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is not so firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls refined, spot, at 23¾c, and 1,000 do at 23¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 14.—Market firm at $4 00. No sales to quote.

HOUSEVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet and steady at $3 25a3 50.

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market quiet; ordinary, on lower road, $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 12.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet; spot $3 92a3 97½.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Market steady; S. W. May 23¾a23¾c; crude, 13¾c; cases 25¾c; no sales. Futures—June 25¾c; July 25a25¼c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—Refined 24c; crude in bulk 13¾c; nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Refined—May 23¾a23¾; June 23¾c; July 24c. Crude 13½c.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 14.—Market quiet and firm at $3 92a4 00; nothing doing; no sellers.

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market quiet and firm; Oil City $4 20; lower creek $4.

ROUSEVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet and firm at $3 92a4 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet and firm at $3 92a4 00.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	2,848
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	462
P Hutchison	Crystal Oil Works	468
P Hutchison	Citizens' Oil Works	542
R S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	314
Paine & Abbott	National Oil Works	83
R Jennings	Eagle Oil Works	450

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Model Oil Works	2,828	Brilliant Oil Works	462
Crystal Oil Works	468	Eagle Oil Works	764
National Oil Works	80	Citizens' Oil Works	542
Total			5,144

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 13, 1872.

L. Irwin & Co., 309 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & co, 59 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 88 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 156 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 356 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.. 2,240

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, unsettled and lower; No 2 spring $1 45, spot; $1 46¾ seller June. Corn dull, closing weak; No 2 mixed 46c, spot; 46¾c seller June; rejected, 43a44c. Oats firm; No 2 38¾c; rejected 34c. Rye dull and lower; No 2 54c. Barley declined; No 2 fall 60a65c.

WHISKY—Advanced to 84½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and drooping at $12 55 a12 60 for spot or seller June. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton more active; sales 5525 bales; middling upland 23¾c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $7 25a7 75; common to good extra $7 80a9 00; choice to choice $8 10a9 00; white wheat western extra $9 20a10 60; St. Louis do $9 25a11 75. Rye flour and corn meal nominally. Whisky firmer at 89a89½c. Wheat very dull; winter red western $2 09a2 10; white western $2 28. Rye dull; western, in store, $1 06. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active; western mixed 76a76½c; steamer June 75½c. Oats scarce; western 56½a58½c; Ohio 55a56c. Eggs dull; western 14¼a15½c. Hay firm; shipping $1 soal 35. Coffee firm. Hides steady. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9c; Cuba 8¾a8¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 62a64c. Rice steady at 8¾a9c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 24c. Turpentine dull at 56a56½c. Pork quiet; new mess $13 15; prime mess $11; new prime $12; mess, May, $13 75. Beef quiet; hams steady at 23a26; tierce dull; prime $15a17; India $19a21. Cut meats more active; shoulders 7¾a8c; hams 8¾a10c. Middles more active; long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet; new 25a31c. Cheese quiet; new 11a14c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The dry goods trade is dull in all departments, and the business principally in orders from the interior. There is a moderate demand from local and other city retailers, but no important package inquiry either for cotton or woollen fabrics. Prints have been selected more freely at 11½c, to which all makers have reduced to. Plain cottons are quiet but steady, with no other change than an advance in Thorndyke B bleached to 14c. Colored cottons are dull but unchanged. Printing cloths have declined a fraction, and have been sold as low as 7¾c for odd sizes, though no regular quotation can be obtained under 7¾c for spot and 8¼c for contracts. Quotations are generally unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 14.—Cattle—Receipts 159, making the supply for the week, beginning Sunday, 3,989, or 265 cars, against 265 for the same time last week. The market is very slow, buyers and sellers being widely apart in their views. Sales on Illinois steers of 940 to 1,312 lbs, at $6a6 50. Sheep—Receipts none; the total supply for the week thus far is 1,460, against 2,860 last week. The market is dull. Sales 199 clipped Ohio sheep of 97 lbs at $7. Hogs—Receipts 1,586, making the supply thus far 7,198, against 8,700 last week. The market continues dull at last week's closing prices. Sales 561 Illinois of 178 to 196 lbs at $4 20a4 25; Indiana, 161 to 181 lbs, at $4 20.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—Tobacco active and strong; lugs $7 30a8 00; leaf $8 25a8 75; medium to good $9a13 00. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 23½c. Flour—high grades very firm and in fair demand; low grades quiet; extra family $7 50. Wheat nominal. Corn advancing with sales. Oats firm; prime sacked 48c. Rye quiet and firm at $1 from store. Barley quiet. Pork—Jobbing sales in fair demand; mess $12 75. Bacon shoulders 5¾a7¼a7½c. Lard 9a10c; orders 8c higher. Whisky in fair demand at 84c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Cotton steady; low middling 22¾c. Flour dull and lower; family $9 25a9 40. Wheat dull and declined; red $1 42a1 50. Corn firm and advanced to 52c. Rye firm at $1 07a1 10. Oats steady at 34a36c. Barley dull; spring $1 40a1 50. Provisions—Mess pork quiet; regular $13 00. Lard quiet at 8¾a9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¼a6¾c; sides 6¾a6¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¾a8¾c; sides 10a10½c. Hogs unchanged at $4 00a4 25; receipts 1,500. Whisky 84c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 14.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 10c; amber Michigan $2 03; No 2 red $2. Corn dull and declined 1a2c; high mixed 50c; low mixed 54½c; white 55c; high grades 54c. Oats firm and unchanged; No 1 47c; No 2 45½c; Michigan 47c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Flour firm; superfine $6 00a6 75; extra $7 00a7 75. Rye $4. Wheat—red $1 50. Corn—yellow 75c; mixed western 74a75c. Oats steady at 50a52c. Barley and malt unchanged. Crude petroleum 17½a17¾. Whisky quiet at 85a89c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet; No 1 red winter $2 09; No 2 do $2 06. Corn firm; held at 48c; sales from; No 2 at 48c. Refined petroleum firm at 19¾c in car lots; 21a22c in trade lots.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No 1 $1 50; No 2 $1 45. Barley firm; No 2 at 75c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 46¾c.—Rye dull and unsettled; No 1 82c. Barley firm; No 2 70c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and 5a6c lower; extra $2 03; No 1 do $2 01. Corn firm at 57c. Oats firm at 47¾a48c for mixed.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Molasses sold at 45a50c for fair to good fermenting; prime refusing at 52c. Coffee excited and firmer; fair to good 19¾a20c; prime 21¾c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Cotton firmer; low middlings 23¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—Cotton active; low middling 21¾c.

T. Scandrett & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. BOOBYER,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

No. 225 LIBERTY ST.,

SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE.

PRODUCE IN STORE—

Clover and Timothy Seed,
Onion Sets,
Every variety Seed Potatoes,
500 bags Maple Syrup,
50 Tubs Ohio Roll Butter,
80 barrels Eggs,
1,000 gall. Apple Butter, in pails,
3,000 bush. Ohio Peach Blows,
HENRY REY & JR.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114@114¼.

NEW YORK, May 14—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold has been strong, on a sensational rumor of the uncertainty as to the action of Congress on the supplementary treaty, opening at 113¾ and closing at 114a114¼. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 ⅌ cent. for carrying and later at 1-16 to 1-64 for use. Clearings $64,000,000. The exports of to-day were $700,000, and the engagements for to-morrow $750,000. The treasury disbursements were $275,000.

MONEY.

Money was more active in the morning, at 6 to 7 ⅌ cent., but is free the close of bank hours was offered at 5 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were strong at the close.

Coupons 1881	114¾	5-20s, 1867	116¾
5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	113¾	Coupons 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	113¾	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	116¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	New 5s	111¾

STATE BONDS.

In State bonds Tennessees and Missouris were strong and active. Others dull.

Missouris	96¾	Virginias, old	59
Tennessees, old	70½	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	71	North Carolinas, new	23¾
Virginias, new	59		

STOCKS.

Stocks active, the most noticeable feature being the rapid advance in Pacific Mail, in which, as in all active stocks, the short interest is very large. The sharp rise is attributed to a partial covering of shorts and the contest for the election of directors. Panama sold up to 123¾. Ohios were next in activity. The remainder of the list were dull and steady until near the close, when they became heavy and sold off from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. compared with the opening prices. The market closed dull.

Western Union	75½	St. Paul	50¼
Quicksilver	40¾	do pref'd	79¾
Adams Express	83¾	Toledo & Wabash	15¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	85	do pref'd	36
American Express	74¾	Fort Wayne	96
U. S. Express	79¾	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	86¾	do pref	50
New York Central	97	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	92	do pref'd	118¾
Erie	68¾	Ohio & Mississippi	48
do pref	82¾	C. & C	103
Harlem	125¾	Burlington & Quincy	130
do pref	130	Lake Shore	94½
Mich Central	115¾	Panama	36¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Illinois Central	135
Northwestern	75	Del. Lack. & West'n	108¾
do pref'd	93¼	C. P. Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	112	Union	94¾
N. J. Central	109¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	108¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Java	May 15	Liverpool.
Idaho	May 16	Liverpool.
City of Bristol	May 16	Liverpool.
Baltic	May 18	Liverpool.
India	May 18	Glasgow.
City of Montreal	May 18	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 18	France.
Republic	May 18	Liverpool.
Aragon	May 20	Bristol.
China	May 22	Liverpool.
Manhattan	May 22	Liverpool.
Russia	May 24	Liverpool.
Calabria	May 25	Glasgow.
Canada	May 25	Liverpool.
Cevadic	May 25	Liverpool.
Wyoming	May 29	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	June 1	Liverpool.
Pereire	June 1	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 14, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 72 at 6 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 14, 1872.

River stationary, with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70 at 4 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 14, 1872.

River four feet ten inches and falling slowly. Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati at 5 P. M.; Rover and barges, for St. Louis, at 3 P. M. Arrived—N. Camden, with barge of salt, from Pomeroy at 8 A. M.; Mountain Belle left for Cincinnati at 7 P. M. Monday. The Carrie Brooks broke a cylinder timber at Freedom. Weather warm and cloudy. M.

Day Dispatches See Outside.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z.W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams...Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
West Virginia....Donaldson.....Geneva.

Monongahela three feet three inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet three inches and falling. The weather during the day was warm. Trade on the landing was very dull. Freights scarce.

THE Julia No. 2 departed for Zanesville with a fair trip.

THE steamer Argosy was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

MONDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The Dick Fulton and Mary Ann barges left this port yesterday and left for Pittsburgh with tows of empty coal onto.

COMMODORE Jacobs was in town yesterday. He looks hale and hearty, being in the enjoyment of excellent health. Long may it continue. He is stopping at the Monongahela House.

THE fine light draught passenger steamer Brill Capt. M. A. Cox, will have quick dispatch for Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. The fine clerk of Capt. J. N. Saunders who will see that passenger are well cared for.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leav daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile office wharf boat.

THE Commissioners of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the improvement of the Ohio river have united in calling for a meeting the representatives of all the States interested on the 26th of next month at the Board of Trade Rooms in Cincinnati.

THE Davenport *Gazette* says: "It was hinted last fall that commodore Davidson would employ a line through barge line this season from the towns on the Upper Mississippi to New Orleans. Such a barge line has been established which is partly his work, but it has its Southern termination at St. Louis."

THE iron steamship Memphis, of the Liverpool and Mississippi Steamship Company, arrived at New Orleans on Thursday, making the run from Lisbon to New Orleans in seventeen days and a half. The Mississippi, of the same line, left on the outward bound voyage, made the trip to Liverpool in seventeen days and six hours.

AMONG the Memphis passengers for St. Louis we notice Mr. John Wintergill, of Brownsville, Pa., a veteran keelboat pilot, who is on his way to fulfill river to visit his sons residing in that State. The veteran interests his comrades in relating his desperate adventures with Mike Fink, Simon Girty and Tom Hamilton. He remembers when Pittsburgh was not much larger than the Licking river, before bridges were invented, or the Portland canal dreamed of.

THE Frankfort *Yeoman* of Saturday says: "The river is falling slowly, with four feet in the canal and in the channel by the pier mark. The river from here to the mouth of Kentucky has improved some by cutting out which gives a few inches more water in the channel. The Blue Wing left for Louisville on yesterday morning at her regular hour. She will tow the boat containing the lock gate for No. 5 up on Sunday next, as the builders hope to have it ready and loaded by that time. The towboat Dick Fulton, in command of Capt. Robert King, will arrive at here to-day for Cincinnati with a tow of empty barges."

CINCINNATI.—Monday's *Gazette* says: The work of removing the wrecks from the burned steamers from our levee has commenced in earnest. Captain Dugan, with the bell boat Sampson and his corps of marine divers, is now actively engaged on them. Their modus operandi is as follows: A diver, clad in his submarine armor, descends to the sunken wreck and scoops out a burrow in the mud and sand as close under the vessel's bottom as possible and inserts the torpedo, in the shape of a tin canister full of powder, with a three-page match fuse attached, and lowered to him. As soon as the torpedo is affixed in its proper place, the diver comes up out of the water, the end of the fuse is fired, and in a few moments an explosion occurs, shattering and disintegrating the wreck, and greatly facilitating its removal.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: The river is falling at a rate that may be called fast—ten inches per day. There is ten feet water to Cairo and a good depth northward to the lower rapids. Navigation is threatening to become a low water point. The heavy rains which have fallen, from St. Paul to Fort Benton, may cause a swell, but not before a day at Omaha, Leavenworth, Davenport, Keokuk, Chicago and Galveston. Business fair on our wharves. Rates of freight were an excitable topic on Change yesterday, and agents perspired with unusual freedom. As we hinted in our issue, the barge company dashed down the rates to fifty cents for flour, 60c; round freight, 40c; pound freight, 25c; flour, 55c; pound freight, 27½c; pork, 80c; hay, 55c; whisky, $1 50. Boats to cross the lower rapids of the Mississippi have to be lightened to three and a-half feet. Vicksburg rates of freight are the same as those of New Orleans by steamboat. A lively rain fell here last night.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Scott & Gisal, 1 car oats; D Wallace, 1 car seed; 110 bbls flour; J McCullough, 25 bbls high wines; C Raible & Son, 2 do gin, 2 do brandy; Hubbard, S & Co, 61 doz shovels; Kelley & Co, 30 bbls alcohol; H W Beaumont, 2 bbls brandy, 2 do gin; Wright, D & co, 3 bales broom corn; Dull & Co, 1 bbl whisky, 1 do gin; C O Perrine, 1 case honey; Wm Kennedy, lot lumber; Kiser & Clark, 5 bbls gin; Logan & G, 20 bbls handles; Littell & Mechling, 10 bbls alcohol; McNish & B, 10 bxs h ware; Wm Steculley, 2 boxes glass; Hostetter & S, 60 bbls spirits; Maloney & L, 1 car drug; Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & co, 100 do do; T C Jenkins, 100 do do, 2 sacks do; Mellor & Hostetter, 1 package paints; Scott & Gisal, 1 car bbl c bars; H Kleber & Bro, 1 organ; Armstrong Bro & co, 7 bbls bungs; Courtney, G & A co, 1 car wheat; Van Gorder & S, 2 boxes sugar; Reese, Graff & co, lot old steel; H J McCracken & Bro, 12 bbls apples; Jas Pollen, 1 tubs butter; Houck, McC & co, 1 bbl eggs; Pretz field & Bros, 1 bx cigars; Loh & Cooley, 1 bbl butter, 1 bbl eggs; McHenry & Howe, lot bags; L J Blanchard, 15 doz brooms; Graff, B & co, 2 cks limestone; Speck & M, 1 bx hitters; G C Barr, 1 bx cigars; Reiter & co, 40 bxs r teeth; A Garrison, 2 chill rolls; P H Lauffman, 10 bdls forks; J P Dean, 5 bdls hoes; W Berger, G Loals r chairs; W D McIlvain, 1 bdl mat ing; N S Bradin, 12 bxs cheese; James Stewart, 1 car stone; John Hemphill, 1 do; H Schuerman, 2 cars coal; W W Bienle, 1 car c stone; Wm Faucon & Son, 42 sks glue scraps, 1 bbl grease; S R Shafer & co, 10 bxs cheese; Jas Williams, lot h goods; Young & M, 6 pumps; Ruhr & W, 40 sks flour; Callery & co, 122 g bags, 30 W Beaupré, 2 harvester; Baily, T & co, 2 pumps; J Trett & W, 1 bdl trimmings; J P Smith, 60 f jars; A Arnsthal, 25 do do; Myers & Armor, 64 bdls shovels; H Harrison, 31 sks rags; Thos Hale & Bro, 60 bbls spokes, 22 do shafts, 8 do poles, 2 bx yokes, 12 bdls bows; Whitmore, W L & co, 37 hoe handles; Jno Gangwish, 190 bgs mail, 50 do oats; Scott & Gisal, 22 do do; Houck & McC, 185 do do; Voight & H, 1 car stone. Hanle & Steele, 1 do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

McHenry & H, 3 bales tow, 400 bush corn; M A Jones, 2 bbls oil. Whitmore, Wolf, L & co, 30 doz sieves, 7 Hare & Son, 6 steel skeins, R H Moyo & co, 50 tes hams. J & W Fairer, 190 sks corn; Schomaker & co, 1 car do. Laing & Mc, 200 bbls cement, 1 car corn. J Mills & Son, 1 bbl bacon. Wolf & co, 11 bdls willow. Jas Callery & co, 6 rolls leather, Watt, Lang & co, 20 tierces meats. H Riddle, Son & co, 8 sacks potatoes, 5 barrels eggs. Vangorder & S, 3 bbls eggs. L

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

The Connecticut United States Senatorship—Successful Coalition.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 14.—The Democratic members of the Legislature in caucus last evening, at New Haven, nominated Orrin S. Ferry for Senator.

NEW HAVEN, May 14.—The coalition to elect Senator Ferry have succeeded. The House today gave him sixteen majority. The Senate gave Hawley seven majority. Ferry's majority on joint ballot on Wednesday will be nine or ten.

Another Premature Indorsement.

RICHMOND, May 14.—The *Enquirer* contradicts the statement that Governor Walker had pledged the Virginia delegation in the Democratic Convention to support Greeley. Governor Walker made no such announcement, nor did he foreshadow any course of action for the Conservatives in advance of an authorized expression of their opinions.

The New York Democratic Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 14.—Fully half the delegates of the Democratic State Convention have already arrived, together with many politicians and men of influence in the party. The hotels are crowded. A glance is sufficient to show that the feeling is very largely in favor of Greeley, Brown and the Cincinnati platform. Some of the leading men are disposed to avoid a full committal of the convention tomorrow to the Cincinnati movement. Up to this hour nothing has been agreed on in regard to the action to-morrow, not even as to organization. Clarkson M. Potter is the only name mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the convention.

Virginia Conservatives Ratify the Nominations of Greeley and Brown.

RICHMOND, May 14.—A special dispatch to the *Dispatch* from Petersburg says the largest Conservative meeting in that city since the war was held to-day, and ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown with great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Col. W. E. Cameron, Hon. C. F. Collier, Col. George W. Ball and other prominent Virginians.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 15, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather and southerly winds for New England, middle and south Atlantic States; increasing cloudiness and southerly to easterly winds from western gulf to lakes; an area of rain extend eastward over the southern portion of the upper lake region and Ohio valley, and possibly Lake Erie and western Gulf States. Brisk winds are probable for Lakes Michigan and Superior, but dangerous winds not anticipated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1872.

FISK IN PETTICOATS.

Tennie C. Claflin, in a letter in the *Sun* to-morrow, applies for the Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment, protesting that it would be wrong to the memory of its dead leader to select as his successor any one lacking the magnetic influence he possessed over soldiers. She will accept the position and pledge herself if elected to give such impetus to recruiting that in thirty days the regiment will be the foremost in the State. "There can be no objection," she says, "to my accepting that I am a woman; but Joan of Arc was a woman, and while I don't pretend to her military genius, it has always been my desire to become actively connected with the service in whose rules and tactics I am well versed."

ALLEGED ABORTIONIST IN CUSTODY.

Dr. George R. Giles, of 112 Ninth avenue, was arrested this evening, charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Lowden, widow, residing at 228 Thompson street, by an operation performed for the purpose of producing abortion.

TIME FIXED.

The Mace-O'Baldwin fight is finally fixed for August 15th. Mace starts to-morrow for California to train. O'Baldwin trains at Pittsburgh.

BANQUET.

The Musicians' Protective Association of the United States had a banquet to-night. Franz Abt was present and met an enthusiastic reception.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The eighty-eighth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania commenced this afternoon at S. Andrew's church. It was attended by a large number of clergymen and lay deputies. On a call of the roll ninety-nine clergymen answered to their names. The attendance of lay deputies was small. Bishop Stevens presided and Rev. Dr. Childs acted as Secretary. The usual standing committees were appointed. This evening Bishop Stevens delivered an address, giving an account of his recent visitation of churches in Europe. The Convention will resume to-day.

The Fires in the Woods.

SCRANTON, PA., May 14.—The loss by the blowing up of the Moosic Powder Company's mill, near Carbondale, yesterday, is estimated at $50,000. The fires in the woods in this vicinity are still raging in many quarters, destroying vast amounts of lumber. A number of barns and small houses in the vicinity of Moscow and Lehigh Falls have been destroyed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The German bark Athens, arrived at New York yesterday, had twenty-two deaths out of 474 passengers.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad held their annual meeting yesterday, and re-elected the old board of directors. The board organized by electing the same officers as last year.

Quite a fleet of grain vessels, which had cleared from Erie, Pa., for Buffalo, despairing of getting through the ice into that port, are now unloading their cargoes at the elevators in the former city. Erie harbor has been clear of ice since the 12th of April. It is not expected that boats can get into Buffalo before the 25th instant.

The sash and blind factory of H. J. Lewis & Bros., in Louisville, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Four horses were burned to death. Loss $13,000; insurance $1,000.

The Sheriff of Yreka county, Cal., attempted to arrest a noted horse thief yesterday. The thief resisted, and was shot dead.

Rev. E. T. Berkeley, an Episcopal preacher in St. Louis, who for thirty-four years has been engaged in the ministry, was yesterday arraigned before an ecclesiastical court in that city on a charge of assaulting a young girl.

A vein ten feet thick of yellow chloride ore, worth $100 per ton, was struck in a new mine at Little Cottonwood recently. The mine is said to be enormously valuable.

The first Greeley and Brown club organized in California was started at Vallejo yesterday.

A supposed incendiary fire occurred in Rochelle, Ill., yesterday, destroying the flax mill of Brownelle & Co. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

The Homeopathic Medical Association of Illinois met in annual session in Chicago yesterday. The State Dental Association also convened there.

The Illinois State Medical Society convenes in Rock Island on May 21st.

The schooner Xiphias, from Galveston, Texas, for Orange, encountered a water spout on the morning of the 9th, off Sabine, and was capsized. The vessel is a total loss. No lives lost.

In the Superior Court at Baltimore, yesterday, the counsel for Rev. Dr. Huston filed a declaration in the libel suit brought by Huston against the proprietors of the Baltimore *American*, laying damages at $100,000. The committee appointed by the church are about commencing an investigation of the charges against Dr. Huston.

The Germans and the Coalition.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The *Westliche Post*, of this city, finds itself solitary and alone in the support of the Greeley-Brown ticket, and even its advocacy is of the forcibly feeble style, which does a candidate and a cause more harm than good. The *Westliche Volksblatt*, of St. Joseph, Mo., heretofore a strong backer of the Liberal cause, came out yesterday strongly against the Cincinnati nominees. From all this it would appear that Mr. Schurz is not equal to the task of delivering the German vote, which he has been supposed to carry with such singular unanimity in his breeches pocket. The German vote is tolerably certain for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

A new process of manufacturing steel has recently been introduced, consisting in the combination of chrome ore, in the place of carbon, with iron. The metal is melted in crucibles in a furnace, gas being used for producing heat. The iron bars are put into the crucibles, into which a powdered preparation of chrome ore is also introduced. Steel made by this process is asserted to be capable of withstanding a greater strain than ordinary carbon steel, and can be made in any quantity.

There are thirty-five thousand deaf and dumb persons in the United States, and forty-four institutions for their education, each containing on an average about one hundred and fifty pupils, nearly all supported by the State governments.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, there is a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Peruvio-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

BERTHA ITAL yesterday preferred a charge of desertion before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, against her husband, Bernard Ital, alleging that the accused refuses to support her. Warrant issued.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, May 14th, 1872.

	Cents.
Mr. Dochterman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
George Marshall, Emlenton, Pa.	3
Dr. John A. Hunter, Leechburg, Pa.	3
Henderson & Bros., Bowling Green, N. Y.	6
Fred. Ringhoff, Sioux City, Iowa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, May 14, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the Sea	Change in 24 hrs	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force, approx.	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.14	—05	54	9	S.	8	.01	1	B
Cairo	30.06	08	71	9	S.	1	.24	1	C
Chicago, M	30.11	03	56	9	S.	6	.18	1	C
Cincinnati, O	30.16	07	63	2	S.	6	.02	1	B
Cleveland, O	30.18		53	7	S.	8	.04	1	B
Davenport, Iowa	29.96	—06	58	7	S.	3	.04	1	B
Detroit, Mich	30.16	07	54	7	S.	4	.06	1	B
Louisville, Ky	30.09	07	66	4					A
Memphis, Tenn	30.01	04	75	9					A
Nashville, Tenn	30.11	06	68	2					A
New Orleans, La	30.04	06	73	2	S. E.	7	.34	0	C
Pittsburgh, Pa	30.12	08	58	7					B
Shreveport, La	29.93	08	74	3					C
St. Louis, Mo	29.93	05	67	8	S. E.	6	.18	0	C
St. Paul, Minn	29.97	09	49	8	S. E.	12	1.44	0	C
Vicksburg	30.00	03	78	1	S. E.	12	.72	0	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, North western and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

The figures denoting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

May 14, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	16.1	0	2	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	9.8	0	0	0	7
Davenport	6.3	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky	9.4	0	0	0	3
Memphis, Tenn	11.10	0	0	0	3
Nashville, Tenn	—2.2	0	0	0	3
New Orleans, La	4.6	0	0	0	3
Pittsburgh, Pa	2.3	0	0	0	3
Shreveport, La		0	0	0	3
St. Louis, Mo	27.5	2	0	0	4
St. Paul	14.11	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss		0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Depth above or below standard. New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A good audience greeted the production of Bartley Campbell's "Peril" and the debut of Miss Phillis Glover at this Opera House last night. The entire performance may be considered a thorough success. If a fault could be found at all it would be in regard to the length of the "waits" between the acts. It is not probable that Mr. Crosby, the worthy machinist, or the careful Goriand, the property man, were the cause of this, as the "sets" are not cumbrous. Is the time consumed in the star's dressing-room? Yet if it is, the pretty, tasty, elegant, yet consistent manner in which Miss Glover dresses the heroine and the really enchanting way in which she enacts the character would almost make us wish for the long pauses at the drop curtain. The performance of "Peril, or Love at Long Branch," should draw good audiences throughout the week. The play has been thoroughly remodeled since its first production in this city, almost an entirely new act having been added to it. The fact that it is a really enjoyable play, with a good modern reputation, and the production of a fellow citizen should entitle "Peril" to a highly successful run. It will be repeated to-night.

Academy of Music.

The fact that the veteran performer Sig. Constantine, one of the best pantomimists in America, concludes his engagement in our city this evening should be enough to crowd the house to repletion. The pantomime for the occasion will be "Dechalomanx." With an excellent cast. Mollea Antonillo, Bertha and Idalle and the corphyees will appear in a beautiful ballet, while the farce-comedy will open the evening's entertainment with a comic selection.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Simmons & Slocum's minstrels continue to delight large crowds nightly. This evening an excellent programme will be presented. Lew Simmons continues as great a favorite as ever.

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Large audiences and very amusing and enjoyable performances are the rule at Manager Aima's little theater. Another good bill to-night.

Mrs. Oates's Burlesque Company.

Next week Mrs. A. A. Oates and her talented burlesque company will appear at the Academy of Music. The announcement will be received with pleasure by the lovers of this style of amusement. Mrs. Oates is one of the most enjoyable burlesque actresses that has visited our city, and the engagement, this time, will doubtless prove a success. New scenery and appointments will be two features in her characteristic and the engagement. The opening piece will be "Fortunio and His Gifted Servants," which the scenic artists and machinists of the Academy are now making extensive preparations for. The season will be one week long, and afterward the company open in New York for an extended season.

We congratulate Mr. Beamer upon this engagement and commend his enterprise.

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East Birmingham Council.

Last night the Council of East Birmingham held a regular meeting.

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The lease of ground for a hog pound on Sarah street was authorized.

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PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Fortieth Anniversary Meeting—Interesting Exercises by the Children—Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The fortieth anniversary of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, located on the corner of Grant and Ridge avenues, Allegheny, was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel. There was a very large attendance, many being unable to gain admittance. The chapel was beautifully decorated with wreaths, flowers, etc., which made the hall present a very fine appearance.

At three o'clock, the orphans marched two by two into the chapel and occupied the seats set apart for them. The exercises were then opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Preston, after which the children sang "we hail this day."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Mr. McKnight now read the report of the Secretary, Mrs. Lois J. Campbell, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

During the past fort y years over two thousand little ones have been sheltered in the Home. About four hundred children have been indentured. During the last ten years about two hundred and fifty soldiers' orphans have been under our care, and it has been a great pleasure to us to assist our State in paying the debt we all owe to these little ones, made orphans by the devotion of their fathers to the cause of our country. Seventeen of our boys served in the army; several of them spent months in the prison pen at Andersonville, and others were wounded in battle. Our honored First Directress is still with us, having presided at our meetings ever since the organization of the society. One other of the original managers, our present Second Directress, is also spared, and a very regular attendant at our meetings, and is still able, after forty years of service, to take her regular turn of visiting the Asylum. Five others of the original managers are living, though not members of the Board, while of the twenty-one gentlemen who made the first collection for our fund, not one survives. Our history during the past year has not been a very eventful one, no changes having occurred in the management of the household.

Thirty-nine children have been received into the Asylum during the year, four have died, and forty-five have left; either indentured to suitable places, returned to their friends or transferred to Soldier's Orphans' schools, leaving one hundred and forty-two now under our care in the Asylum. There are sixty-seven children, thirty-one girls and thirty-six boys, now out of the Asylum, for whom the Board are accountable, their terms of indenture not having expired. Six boys and two girls were indentured to places during the year. The deaths all occurred during the month of October, from scarlet fever, when there were twenty-five cases of that dread disease in the house.

An application was made to the Legislature for some changes in the charter to suit our altered circumstances, changing the corporate name, in order to distinguish this institution from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, removing the restrictions on our income, and altering the mode of electing managers.

The farm in Mercer county, bequeathed to the Asylum by the late James McAuley, has been sold. Mr. John Redpick gave us a quit claim deed to a strip of ground, part of our property, extending 250 feet on Ridge avenue by ten feet in depth, thereby freeing our title from any doubt or incumbrance. We have received from the committee having in charge the unexpended balance of "Fortification Fund" since 1863 the sum of $778 98. A legacy was received from the estate of Mr. Thomas Hall, late of Allegheny, of $475.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Logan, showed that the receipts during the past year were $15,040 and the expenditures $19,023 46, leaving a balance due the treasurer $206 36.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, a song entitled "The Land of the Free" was sung in an excellent manner by the children. Miss Flora Patterson now recited the following salutatory, which was composed by Miss Sue Nicholls:

SALUTATORY.

Kind Friends: Another year has sung its farewell strains,
And brought to us, as always, its many pleasures.
Glad welcome to you all! and may you find
Some trace of progress in the facts and figures we will open
The evening's entertainment with a comic selection.

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DR. HUNTER'S SUCCESS IN PITTSBURGH.

Testimony from his Patients.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 14, 1872.

About one month since I placed myself under Dr. Hunter's care for Chronic Catarrh, from which I had suffered severely for years, and an inveterate throat ailment which caused me much distress.

When Dr. Hunter explained to me his method of treating my diseases I felt convinced I would reach it. I took his instruments and medicines home with me and used them as directed.

I have improved rapidly from the first. My Throat Disease has entirely disappeared and my Catarrh seems almost, if not quiet, cured.

I had been under the care of many physicians, but none of them seemed to understand it as Dr. Hunter did, nor could they afford me any relief. I would say to all similarly affected go to him for advice and assistance.

JAMES E. ALLISON, JR.,
Sewickley, Pa.

CARD

From Mr. Thomas Cumming.

PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1872.

I consulted Dr. Hunter for a distressing Catarrh and Throat Disease about three weeks since.

I have rapidly improved under his care, and the troublesome symptoms of the disease have left me much sooner than I expected.

Dr. Hunter's method of treating these diseases is thorough and effectual, entirely different from any means I had ever seen, and cannot but prove efficacacious.

I cheerfully recommend all persons similarly affected to apply to him for relief.

THOMAS CUMMING,
No. 266 Robinson street,
Allegheny City.

CARD

From Joseph R. McEnulty,

Mail Agent of the Cleveland Herald,

Indorsed by John F. McEnulty, Teller of the American Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30, 1872.

I was afflicted with catarrh for many years during which time I consulted many physicians, both in Pittsburgh and Cleveland, without obtaining any relief, and resorted to catarrh nostrums and other patent medicines, which proved worse than useless. During most of the time I was unable to breathe through my nostrils, and had given up all hopes of ever obtaining relief until I met a friend who had been successfully treated by Dr. Hunter by his System of Inhalation.

His treatment has been *remarkably* successful in my case. I am nearly, if not quite cured, and I find upon discontinuing the use of his remedies that the results attended are permanent.

I cordially and confidently recommend him as a skillful physician to all those afflicted with this terrible ailment.

JOSEPH R. MCENULTY,
Mail Department Cleveland *Daily Herald*.

INDORSATION.—The subscriber to the above is my brother, and I take pleasure in indorsing his statement.

JOHN F. MCENULTY,
Teller American Bank, 80 Fourth avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 22, 1872.

NOTE.—Mr. J. R. McEnulty is an old resident of this city, where most of his relatives reside. He occupies a responsible position in the office of one of the leading journals of Ohio, and may be referred to. His case is in many respects remarkable, as he was a very bad one, and he had passed through the hands of quite a large number of physicians, some of whom had tortured him beyond endurance with *Nitrate of Silver* and other caustics, under the delusion that he was afflicted with *Polypus*, and burned holes through the sound flesh into the bones.

Thousands of similar cases, which I have successfully treated within the last fifteen years, prove that

Catarrh is Curable by Inhalation.

Dr. Hunter's office, No. 69 Fifth avenue, in DISPATCH building.

The American.

While it must be admitted on all hands that the American button hole overseaming and stitching family machine is the only one which will work a button hole, or do overhand seaming, its superiority in other respects may not be so readily acknowledged. We would, therefore, especially refer to many distinct points of great interest possessed by the American. The feed is adjustable to suit any texture or thickness of cloth by raising or lowering, thus preventing any injury to delicate fabrics, hence it will work with equal facility the lightest or heavy materials. The tensions admit of such nice adjustment and work such ease and certainty, that one of the great difficulties, met with in ordinary machines, is entirely avoided. The using thread from a short bobbin secures uniformity in the tensions. The splendid mechanism of this machine, and the superior skill, workmanship and material employed in its construction, is a guarantee of accuracy, strength and durability. Call on James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street and examine the American before buying a machine.

The Great Sale

By auction, of building lots, just beyond the Cemetery, is Thursday at 2 P. M. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Travelers in Prospect.

Travelers in prospect should avail themselves of the unsurpassed opportunity of furnishing themselves with first-quality trunks, valises, satchels, &c., such as they may require, at the store of Mr. Joseph Liebler, the "Trunk King," whose salesrooms are at No. 104 Wood street, and whose extensive factory is located at the corner of Ninth street and Duquesne Way. Work all tip-top and prices the lowest.

The Great Sale

By auction, of building lots, just beyond the Cemetery, is Thursday at 2 P. M. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Remember

Thursday, May 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the sale of R. E. Breed's Butler street lots. Plans can be had at the office of Thos. F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

Personal.

A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, will sell at 2 P. M., on Thursday, May 16, R. E. Breed's lots, fronting on the Citizens' Passenger Railway; in the Eighteenth ward. Free train of cars will leave corner Penn and St. Clair streets at 1:30 P. M. Plans, &c., can be seen at office of Thomas F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

The Great Sale

By auction, of building lots, just beyond the Cemetery, is Thursday at 2 P. M. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Great Inducements to Furniture Buyers.

Our readers should know that Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 413 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, are now selling the most ornate and elaborately finished parlor sets from thirty to fifty per cent. lower than similar ones can be procured on Broadway. If any of our readers imagine that the firm named are not possessed of the facilities to furnish any thing in their line, however magnificent and costly, they should visit their establishment and ascertain that the very reverse of their supposition is true. Messrs. Meyer & Son have an extensive manufactory capable of turning out immense quantities of furniture, and they also buy largely from the best New York houses, whereby they are enabled at all times to furnish every article in their line, from the finest to the plainest descriptions made in the newest and most durable style. Call and learn for yourselves, by examining the furniture on exhibition, that J. Meyer & Son can supply the finest furniture lower than can be done at the New York houses.

R. E. Breed's Eighteenth Lots

At auction at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, May 16, A. McIlwaine, auctioneer. Plans of same and all information as to prices, &c., can be obtained at the office of Thomas F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

The Great Sale

By auction, of building lots, just beyond the Cemetery, is Thursday at 2 P. M. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Lucy Furnace

Is on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and not far distant from the well known "Mowry Lots," the great sale of which takes place on Wednesday and Saturday next, May 15 and 18, at 2 P. M. Plans ready at office of Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

Stylish Spring Clothing.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannach, the popular clothier, formerly of 15 and 18, at 2 P. M. Plans ready at office of Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

Stylish Spring Clothing.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannach, the popular clothier, formerly of Fifth avenue and Market street, but now at No. 5 Sixth street (late St. Clair). Mr. Hannach has one of the finest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing in the city. His goods cannot be surpassed in make, style or price. Give him a call and examine the goods.

Keystone Bridge Works.

And other large manufactories are in close proximity to the well known "Mowry property," thus making it more reliable than if it were otherwise. The great sale of lots comes off on Wednesday and Saturday next, May 15th and 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Plans now ready at the office of Sill & Son, corner Butler and Fortysecond streets. A. McIlwaine, auctioneer.

"Domestic Happiness"

Thou only bliss
Of Paradise, that has survived the fall."

Among the many modern improvements promoting domestic happiness, the "Domestic" Sewing Machine has its place. No. 20 Sixth street.

Remember

Thursday, May 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the sale of R. E. Breed's Butler street lots. Plans can be had at the office of Thos. F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

Fine Stock of Vehicles.

All who intend purchasing a carriage barouche, buggy or buckwagon should first call and examine the large and really fine stock of vehicles of all kinds now on hand at the Repository of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. This firm are now manufacturing all kinds of the carriage work. They also keep a stock of Eastern made work on hand, so as to suit all tastes and prices. The work that they turn out of their extensive shops, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch, late Beaver street, Allegheny, cannot be excelled by any other house, East or West, either for style or finish. The firm also attend to the repairing of all kinds of vehicles, and all work intrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

Remember

Thursday, May 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., is the sale of R. E. Breed's Butler street lots. Plans can be had at the office of Thos. F. Stewart, 48 Fifth avenue.

A Short Lecture on Perfect Lots that Won't be Delivered by any of the Auctioneers Around Here.

One of the best things about a 20-foot lot is that it don't take much ground to make one. This is particularly a good point when you are making them to sell.

Another point, from his point of view, is that you can make 'em any place at all, out of any kind of ground, in swamps, on top of the hill, up the hollow or on any point of rocks.

Fourthly, if they won't sell you can use the ground 10 or 15 years as a rockyard or a stonequarry, or a place to dump dirt in, and the lots will be as good as ever, if not better, to sell, and if they are in the "City District" it won't cost the buyer one-tenth part as much to have 'em "graded" as if he bought them now. This, you see, is "a good thing all round."

But a 20-foot *town* lot in the "country" is the best thing out if you sell it right. The best time to sell a 20-foot lotin the "country" is the first time, while it is fresh and green-soon about as green as a man that expects to enjoy the beauties of a quiet country place, with a "yard" not big enough to furnish pasture for a Shetland chicken, with a pig pen at one side of his cottage, a cow stable at the other, and a row of shanties at